ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 30,062—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1893.

PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Bus Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and other information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3690	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3950	5 0	H. T. Weichell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Lozelin	21st "
† ASSAM	3690	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	20 0	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3945	700	H. T. Weichell	11th "
B.I. ROME	5345	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
† CLYDE	4136	900	J. S. Parfit RNR	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia, tranship at Colombo:—

20th Sept.	4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.
	15th Nov.	29th Nov.	

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

MARQ.
BACQUEHEM ..G. Wallusching 4,469 350 9th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By other Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	300	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 9, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 7 A.M., in the PRINCES DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	15th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,351	5th October.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	1,358	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,517	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,385	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,351	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,460 tons, on the 24th Sept., at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ALMORA," 1,951 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about the 25th September, calling at Malabar Coast Ports and Ceylon, as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th Sept., calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay 16th September, 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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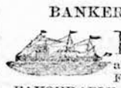
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best interest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

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TOBACCOS. CIGARETTES. PIPES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of	100	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw.	„ 100	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw.	„ 100	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape	„ 100	2 0	2 4
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	„ 100	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw.	„ 100	2 4	2 8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	„ 100	2 2	2 6
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	„ 100	3 0	3 6
TREACHER'S JAVA GEMS, No. 1,	„ 100	3 8	4 0
„ „ „ No. 2,	„ 100	3 4	3 12
„ „ „ No. 3,	„ 100	3 0	3 6
TREACHER'S JAVA NOBLES	„ 100	3 4	3 12

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

TOOTH-ACHE CURE Gives instantaneous relief in all Cases of Tooth and Ear-ache. 4s. 6d. of all Chemists.

"CHALLENGE"

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a. per 100
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8
Non Plus Ultra, 100 „	3 0
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8

HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs. a. per Box.
El Diploma 25 in a box	4 0
Cordelia 50 „	5 0
La Odalisca 50 „	5 0
Vera 25 „	6 0
Sins Rival 50 „	7 8
Mi Reina 50 „	6 0

AMERICAN EAGLE—

	Rs. a.
Rothschilds 25 in a box	2 12
Regalia del Principe 100 „	7 8

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO Smokes Cool!

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.

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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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ROUGH CHIP—BEST FINISH.

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BLUE BANDS.	3-8.
WITHOUT BANDS.	3-0.
DOUBLE BRIMS.	3-8.

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PAPARIDINE,

For DYSPEPSIA,
For LIVER COMPLAINTS,
For FLATULENT DIARRHŒA,
For GASTRIC CATARRH,
&c., &c.

OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS:—

"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
"I derived immense benefit from it."
"It cured a friend who had suffered for years."
"Please send six more bottles."

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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SECRETARIES,
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AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ..... Rs. 30.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

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Crystal Face ..... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases ..... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 500.
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CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
Gold ..... From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout
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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society

On FRIDAY, the 29th of SEPTEMBER.

Particulars in future Notices.

WANTED, in the IMPERIAL RUBBER STAMP Co., Pydowni, Bombay, a MAN, possessing a good or fair knowledge of English and Gujrati, to take charge of that establishment and to conduct and supervise all the business connected therewith during the absence of the Manager and Proprietor on tour. Further information can be had at the above Office. None need apply if unable to give a security for Rs. 300, which will be required in writing. Salary good.

Apply to the Manager and Proprietor of I. R. S. Co., Pydowni, Bombay.

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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate..... 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1893.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 25th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th September 1893.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas" and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL MANILLAS.—"Cavites," "Prima, Prima Qualite" Cigar and Cheroot Shape. Rs. 6-8 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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PLAYER'S "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼lb Tins, Re. 1 per Tin.
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CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, Rs. 2-12 per 100 and upward.
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PORTABLE WARMING STOVES—For the Monsoon; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

CAIRO—Egypt

Exportation per month:

FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

			Rs. a.
Non plus Ultra,	No. 1 large	per 100...	5 12
,,	,, 2 Medium	,, 100...	5 0
Superfine	,, C largest	,, 100...	5 8
,,	,, 4 large	,, 100...	4 12
,,	,, 5 Medium	,, 100...	4 0
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAZAAR GATE STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, 1893, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell in one lot by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Khatoo Natha and Canjee Natha, Insolvents, the following properties :—

First.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, on the western side of Bazaar Gate Street, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the west by the property of Hatising Kesrising, on or towards the north by the property of Moosabhoy Khanphal, and on towards the south by the property of Dwarkadas Vassonjee, and which premises are now assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 585, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under No. 57.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the western side of Bazaar Gate Street, and on the eastern side of the Bora Street, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the property of Moosabhoy Khanbhoy and partly by the house of Moticoover, widow, on or towards the west by a passage leading to and from Holi Chuckla, and dwelling-house north by the property of Javerchand Narsidas, and on or towards the south by a stable belonging to Jivraj Baloo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 18, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made houshold furniture by John Roberts and others, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and pictures, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built victoria, with a powerful black waler horse and harness, &c., the property of W. W. SQUIRE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI, NEXT TO THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S LEATHER FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th October next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises :—

All that Government leasehold land, with messuages, tenements, sheds, &c., situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16,672 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by public road called Dharavi Road, on the west by the sea, on the north by Sion Fort, and on the south by Government land, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

The following property will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th October, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Mirza Hosscin Khan, Attorney for Nawab Mir Asadalli Khan, of Surat, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Sedick Allana, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of September, 1890, and made between the said Haji Sedick Allana of the one part and the said Nawab Mir Asadalli Khan of the other part :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, otherwise known as Rungaroo Mohollo, without the Fort of Bombay, but within the registration sub-district of Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 166 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 32 and Street Nos. 121, 123, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1149, and new No. 7201, old Survey No. 1957, new Survey No. 1944, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, on or towards the north by the property of Hajee Sazee Arraman, and on or towards the south by the property of Hajeabai, widow of Hajee Soomar Essa, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mirza Hossein Khan, Attorney for the said mortgagee, at his office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 18, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

1 single-poled tent.

The property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of washhand and dressing tables, chest of drawers, glass door cupboard, spoons and forks, wearing apparel, table and bed linen portmanteaus, books, &c.

By order of the AdministratorGeneral the effects of the late E. BEARDSHAW, Esq., consisting of drawing room, dressing and washhand tables, cupboard, bentwood chairs, folding cots, wearing apparel, dressing case, portmanteau, steel trunk, copper coins, dagger, books, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Oosman—

LM 805 MM—1333—1 case flannels, ex s s Persia.
844 1618 1 case flannelettes, ex s s Aston Hall.
895 1304 1 case flannels, ex s s City of Perth.

On account of whom it may concern—

L M / 706 / M M } 1393 95—3 cases C W Worsted coating.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 strong and light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 2 CASES WHITE EMBROIDERED NET.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

D—1857—1 case, 91 pieces, 33-33 inches, 929½ yards white embroidered flowered spotted net.
1914—1 case, 120 pieces, 33-36 inches, 1,534½ yards white embroidered flowered plain net.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNS AND REVOLVERS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on a date to be fixed hereafter, all the Guns and Revolvers of the late Army Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Limited.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 18, 1893.

THE

MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SUPPLY CIGARS as under :—

NAWAB'S No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers		Rs. 230	per thousand.
Do.	No. 2 do.	,, 27-8	do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers		,, 16-0	do.
Do.	No. 2 do.	,, 15-0	do.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th September, 1893, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the CUSTOMS, STANDING ORDERS, Rules and Regulations is available for purchase by the Public at the office of the Chief Account Officer, Town Customs' House. Price 12 annas a copy.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Customs' House, 9th September, 1893.

MOHPANI STEAM COAL.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.

THE Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, are now offering their Mohpani BEST STEAM COAL at Rs. 7 PER TON INSTEAD of Rs. 8-6-0 as formerly Delivered in Wagons at the Mine. Apply to

THE AGENT AND MANAGER,
Mohpani Mines, *via* Gadarwara, C. P.

MADRAS AUTUMN RACES,
OCTOBER 3RD, 5TH AND 7TH, 1893.
(Under W. I. T. C. Rules of Racing of 1st May, 1893.)

FINAL ENTRANCES for all Races CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, 20th September, and must reach the Secretary on or before that date. For prospectus see W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar, Page 4, No. IV. of June 30th, 1893, and for 1st Entrances, No. IX. of 15th September.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NEW ROUTE TO BANGALORE VIA HINDUPUR.

ON and from the 17th September, 1893, TRAINS will RUN through as under, between GUNTAKAL and BANGALORE :—

	H. M.		H. M.
Bangalore City Jn. dep.	14 25	Guntakal Jn. dep.	20 20
Guntakal Jn. ,, arr.	6 30	Bangalore City Jn. arr.	13 25

For further particulars see Time and Fare Tables at Stations, or apply to the Company's Station Masters or Officers.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 4th Sept., 1893.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Actioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on MONDAY, the 9th day of October 1893, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture holders of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, of Broach.

NOTICE is herby given that the Mill premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees, will be SOLD by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, to the highest bidder, over the upset price of Rupees Two lacs and a half, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1893, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A BANDMASTER, for Gondal State Band. Monthly Salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by three annual increments on approved service. Applicant must have experience of a Regimental Band (European or Native); must be a good Violinist; should be able to Arrange and Compose Music, and to Conduct a Military Band. Apply to the Undersigned with Testimonials before the end of October next.

BEZANJI MERWANJI,
Dewan, in charge Gondal State.
Gondal, 12th September, 1893.

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BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

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A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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THE

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—4 Z p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 Z p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 Z p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
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FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months, terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYON

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Challenge Cup Tournament.
Music at the Yacht Club, 8 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special jury are required to attend at the High Court this morning, at 10 o'clock.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The Schooner Paula entered, and the s. s. Branksome Hall left the dock on Saturday.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner this evening (weather permitting).

INQUIRY OF THE RIOT CASES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, postponed the hearing of the riot cases till to-morrow (Tuesday).

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.—The whole of the operatives of the New Great Eastern Mill, struck work on Saturday, on account of their wages not being paid on that day. They were, however, prepared to return to work if their wages were paid up.

THEFT AT THE GYMKHANA RACQUET COURT.—Dhunjeebhoy Curretjee, the racquet court-keeper, at the Bombay Gymkhana Racquet Court, has made a report to the police, that on Thursday night six pairs of racquet shoes with red rubber soles, valued at Rs. 60, were stolen from the racquet court.

DEPARTURE.—His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar left Poona, by the 2 p.m. train yesterday, for his capital, Bhavnagar. Prior to his departure, his Highness paid a visit to Sirdar Khan Bahadur Fuddumjee Pestonjee, at his residence, in Bhowani Peit, and also to H. H. the Maharajah of Indore, H. H. Aga Khan, and Mr. Dorabjee D. Boottee.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.—The first match in the Tournament will be played to-day (Monday) on the Cooperage, at 5 o'clock, between the K. O. Y. L. I. and the Welsh Regiment. Programmes with the names of players may be had on the ground. Chairs will be provided for ladies in the enclosure for subscribers and also on the other side of the ground.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 8 p.m. (at and after dinner):—

Lancers	Crook.
Overture—Stradella	Plotow.
Polka—Dorothy	Bucalossi.
Gavotte—Saidie	Amillon.
Selection—The Nautch Girl	Solomons.
Aria—Orfeo	Gluck.
Selection—The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan.
Valse—Little Sailors	Crowe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Quadrille—Chaine De Fleurs	C. Faust.
Overture—Le Concert A'La Cour	Auber.
Bolero—Le Muletier	W. Southworth.
Valse—The Sultana	P. Bucalossi.
Selection—Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Polka—Country Bumpkins	A. E. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT IN A FIRE-WOOD DEPOT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector Moore charged Jeeva Karia before Mr. W. Webb, with stealing a box, containing articles of wearing apparel, copper vessels, a tumbler, beads, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 16, the property of Baboo Aba Kajee, the owner of a fire-wood depot, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. At 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the accused was making away with the property, when he was arrested by a policeman, doing duty in Nesbit Lane. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday last, at Nowroji Hill, touching the death of Bala Chimnaji, a dock-labourer, aged about forty-five years, residing at that locality. At 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the deceased was on the stage of a godown, at Prince's Dock, unhooking the slings of bales as they came up, when his foot slipped, and he fell down to the quay below, a height of about eighteen feet, receiving severe internal injuries. He was immediately picked up, but could not stand. He was conveyed to his house, where he died, at 7 p.m., on the same day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST RIOTERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Brewin charged Shivlal Narwan, Puraram Toolsi, Ramcharan Shivnarayan, Kubersing Achbar, and Ramdin Jugeshwar with murdering Ahmed, a tailor, residing at Bapty Road, and his son, Chiku Ahmed, on the 12th ultimo. Mr. Little Government solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused, Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the second and the third accused. Mr. Shamrao Rele defended the fifth accused. Mr. Munchashunker, pleader, defended the fourth and the sixth accused.

Bhicaji Luxman, examined by Mr. Little, said, that on Saturday, the second day of the riots, he was in a temple, on the Bapty Road, at three o'clock, in the afternoon. Rioting was then going on the road between the Mahomedans and the Hindus. They were throwing stones. The Hindus were on one side of the temple, and the Mahomedans on the other. Some of the rioters of both the sides had sticks in their hands. There was a tailor's shop opposite the temple. He heard the cry of "maro, maro" (strike, strike). He looked out on the road, through a broken glass, in his window, and saw several people going into the shop. They had sticks in their hands, and immediately after they had gone in, he heard the sound of the blows from the sticks. He could identify some of the rioters, who were standing on the road in the street. The fourth accused, Kubersing, and the sixth accused, Ramdin Jugeshwar, were standing at a distance of a few yards from the shop. He could not see what was going on in the shop as he had concealed himself after hearing the thuds of the sticks. The police came up there, and took away two Mahomedans, who were injured. They were about ten or twenty paces from the tailor's shop, which belonged to a Mahomedan. As the four or five Hindus were entering the shop he heard the cry of "maro, maro."

All the legal gentlemen, representing the accused, reserved the cross-examination of the witness.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE following official communication is sent to us:—

The Director-General of the Post Office has lately recommended the introduction of new postage stamps of the denominations of Rs. 2, 3, and 5, and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have been asked to prepare designs for approval. It will be necessary that the new stamps should be of a more elaborate design than any hitherto supplied to this country, and they will probably be bicolour stamps and of the same size as the half-crown and 5 shilling stamps in use in England. The necessity for the introduction of postage stamps of higher value has been under discussion on one or two occasions in the past, but until lately there has been no evidence brought before the postal authorities that they would supply a real need. At the close of last year, however, the matter was specially brought to the notice of the Director-General by the representative of a Bombay firm who was asked to place the matter before the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. That body subsequently addressed the Director-General strongly recommending the introduction of stamps of higher denomination on grounds of general convenience to the mercantile community, and this view has been supported by the Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bengal who were consulted. The former, however, while agreeing in the desirability of higher value stamps being introduced, expressed an opinion that their absence had not been felt as an inconvenience in Madras. It is probable that the new stamps will only be supplied to Presidency towns and other large places.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 16.

10 p.m.	79·4

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	80·7
4 p.m.	81·3

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve, Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

THE FOURTH PEACE PROCESSION.

At a meeting of the representatives of Mahomedans and Hindus, held at Mr. Oomer Jamal's residence, on Thursday last, it was resolved that a procession of Hindus and Mahomedans should be organised by the joint efforts of Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, Mr. Shivji Dharmaji, and Mr. Badrudin Abdoola Kur; and it was also arranged that the procession should start from Mr. Shivji Dharmaji's residence, at Two Tanks.

In accordance with this resolution Mr. Shivji Dharmaji had issued five thousand handbills and five hundred invitation cards, asking the people of several localities to join the procession. In response to these invitations about two thousand Mahomedan and Hindus collected at Mr. Shivji's residence, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Shivji's bungalow was decorated with buntings and banners. A brass band and native musicians were in attendance. The procession was accompanied all along the route by Superintendents Grennan, Nolan, Rao Bahadur Daji Gangaji, Inspectors Moore, Nelmes, McCormack, Sloane, Butfoy, Robertson, and Ellis. Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Crummey, the Deputy Commissioner, who accompanied the procession, in a gharry, were given a most cordial and enthusiastic reception throughout the route. They were literally showered with rose-water and flowers all along the route. Shortly after 3 o'clock, the procession started from Two Tanks, and passed through Grant Road, Trimbuk Purushram Street, Kumbarwada, Doorgadevi, and Duncan Road, returning to Grant Road, whence it, passed through Soortee Moholla, Nagpada, Thelly Gully, Bhendy Bazaar, Erskine Road, Jamli Moholla, Jugjeevan Kika Street, and came back to Mr. Shivji's bungalow, the starting point, where a meeting was held. Mr. Tribhovandas Manguldas being called to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting. A resolution was then passed on the motion of Dr. Batukram, thanking Mr. Shivji Dharmaji for his having undertaken the conciliatory task, and for having defrayed all the expenses of the procession. The processionists, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000 then dispersed in a friendly manner.

PEACE MEETING AT NEW NAGPADA.

A largely-attended meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held yesterday afternoon, at Mr. Fakir Mahomed Babanbhai's residence, at New Nagpada. The building was tastefully decorated with banners and bunting, the floors being prettily carpeted. Vocal and instrumental music was provided for those present. Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mrs. Vincent, and Mr. Crummey, Deputy Commissioner of Police, were also present. They were received with enthusiasm, the meeting giving hearty cheers as they stepped into the room. Sirdar Mir Abdoolali, Khan Bahadur, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, and Rao Bahadur Daji Gangaji also attended the meeting. A few minutes were passed in interchanging views by the members of the two communities, who looked cheerful and happy.

Mr. Babanbhoy Fakirbhoy, addressing the assembly, said that as they all knew that the object of their meeting together that afternoon was to make public that peace had been permanently established between the two communities, and he hoped that those present there would try their best to disseminate that fact among the people in different localities. They were all obliged to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent and also to Mr. Crummey for their kindly attending the meeting.

Mr. Sunker Daji Joshi, in putting his views before the meeting, said that they were all children of one Father and that they should live in peace and harmony, which would prevent any further injury to them.

Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, assured them that so long as he was in Bombay he would do his best to protect the life and property of the people, but he must have the co-operation of the two communities, lately at variance, to enable him to do it effectively. He witnessed the unfortunate and miserable effects of the late riots, which often affected him deeply, and he sincerely hoped that he would never see the like again. He concluded by expressing a hope that the two communities would now live as brethren, and would "forget and forgive."

Endorsing the views of the Commissioner, Mr. Badrudin Abdoola Kur added that he would pray to Almighty God on behalf of the audience that He might guide the two communities towards permanent peace. The presence of the chief police officers at the several reconciliation meetings, he observed, was a strong proof, that the authorities sincerely wished that there should be no more disturbance. In the person of Mr. Vincent this city had a man, whom both the communities would look to with confidence and to the several police officers, who worked with him for the restoration of peace, and they owed a deep debt of gratitude to them. It was now, he said, the duty of the people to act in union with the head of the police who was trying to pacify the people of the city.

The proceedings concluded with the presentation of garlands and bouquets of flowers to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent and Mr. Crummey who were loudly cheered as they left.

ANOTHER PEACE MEETING AT NULL BAZAAR.

Another meeting of the members of the two communities was also held yesterday afternoon, at Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Haji Hassam and Oosman Appa's shop, Null Bazaar, as a mark of restored peace. A large number of Hindus and Mahomedans was present at this *pan supari* meeting. Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali and Rao Bahadur Daji Gangaji, heads of the detective and reserve police, force, respectively, also attended. The object of the meeting was to spread a sense of good feeling between the Mahomedans and Hindus, who were cheerfully conversing together, proving that the intention of the promoters of the meeting was being rewarded with success. The usual distribution of *pan supari* terminated the meeting.

DINNER TO MR. OOMER JAMAL.

At Mahaluxmi, on Saturday evening, the Mahomedan Club entertained Mr. Oomer Jamal at a dinner as a token of appreciation of his services to the two communities in restoring peace, harmony, and good-will among them. The dinner was attended by two hundred Mahomedans, Mr. Janmahomed Joosub presiding. In reply to the chairman's remark about Mr. Oomer's exertions towards the reconciliation of the two sects, the guest of the evening said that he had done nothing beyond his duty. Mr. Kur spoke in high terms regarding the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Oomer Jamal.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on Saturday, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a common jury:—

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A JEWESS.

Meya Shaik Adum, a young Arab, was charged with having, on the 1st March, 1893, abducted a young Jewess, named Raihma, daughter of Toba Moses, with intent that she might be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse; and further with kidnapping Raihma, a minor, from the lawful guardianship of her mother. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by Mr. Darasha B. Mehta, appeared for the defence.

After some further evidence was adduced by the prosecution, Mr. Melsheimer, in addressing the jury pointed out the various discrepancies in the evidence given before the Magistrate and that heard by the jury. He submitted that the girl had been seduced by a person who was not the accused, and that it was not incumbent on the accused to show who that person was.

After his Lordship had summed up the whole case, the jury retired for about ten minutes and brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty on both the charges.

The prisoner when asked to state if there was any reason why sentence should not be passed on him, entreated the court to punish him with a fine, and not to sentence him to imprisonment as he was in a poor state of health.

His Lordship in passing the sentence observed that he agreed with the verdict of the jury. If he knew that the prisoner was possessed of any property of his own he should have punished him with a fine as well as imprisonment. But as the fine, if inflicted, would probably have to be paid by his father, his lordship did not see why the father should be punished for the sins of his son. The prisoner was found guilty of a dastardly offence for which he was liable to ten years imprisonment. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner should suffer rigorous imprisonment for four years.

A NOTE drawn up by Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, give the usual synopsis of transactions of the three Railway companies still designated Guaranteed Railways, for, and to the end of, the year 1892. These are the Madras Railway, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The total capital raised on these lines up to the end of 1892 was respectively, £11,069,644, £8,807,219, and £25,476,933; or a grand total of £45,353,796. During the last five years the net increase to the aggregate subscribed capital has been £1,250,218. The net earnings of the lines 1892 amounted to Rs. 3,33,94,009 and the net receipts to Government were Rs. 27,015,863. On its payments in England on account of guaranteed interest, the State suffered a loss by exchange during 1892, amounting to Rs. 10,283,988.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* THE ISLAM.

THE return match was played off on Saturday in fine weather, on the Gymkhana ground, and ended in a victory of the Islam by an innings and forty-six runs. This was due to the very excellent bowling of Abban and Ali N. Tyebji, the former taking four wickets for six runs and the latter six wickets for twenty-five runs. The last-named bowler was also successful in putting up a maiden with three wickets. Abban proved useful to his side in batting also, for he put up a good 30 to his credit, before being cleanbowled by St. Paul. Of the Bombay Gymkhana players, O'Shea and Capt. Wickham were the only men who entered into double figures, the former making 36, while the latter 16 (not out). The Islam won the toss, and went in first. They knocked up a good total of 139 runs, the principal contributors being Sherekhan 44, Abban 30, and Shaikh Ebrahim 14. The Bombay Gymkhana in their first venture could only put together 41, of which 16 was contributed by Capt. Wickham. They were thus compelled to follow-on. In their second innings too they did not make anything of a good stand, and their whole eleven was disposed of for 52, of which O'Shea made 37, thus leaving the Islam to win by an innings and forty-six runs. The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Ibrahim Rahimtulla, b St Paul	0
M M Ali, b John	10
Ali N Tyebji, b John	6
Ali Reza, b St Paul	2
Shaikh Ibrahim, c and b O'Shea	14
H C Tyebji, c O'Shea, b Major	7
Shere Khan, b Wickham	44
M B Kazrani, b Wickham	0
Abban, b St Paul	30
Ali S Ali, b Wickham	6
S C Tyebji, not out	8
Extras	12
Total	139

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
St Paul	20	45	3	3
John	20	25	2	2
Whiddett	20	7	0	0
Major	30	11	1	1
O'Shea	40	14		1
Wickham	31	25		3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Gould, l-b-w, b Ali N Tyebji	3	not out	1
O'Shea, c and b Abban	0	run out	36
St Paul, l-b-w, b A N Tyebji	2	c H C Tyebji, b A N Tyebji	5
Reid, st M M Ali, b A N Tyebji	0	c H C Tyebji, b A N Tyebji	1
Major, l-b-w, b A N Tyebji	0	b A Abban	4
MacCausland, b Abban	1	b Abban	1
Read, st M M Ali, b A N Tyebji	2	c A S Ali, b A N Tyebji	0
John, b Abban	0	b Ali N Tyebji	1
Capt Wickham, not out	16	b Abban	2
Whiddett, c H C Tyebji, b Ali N Tyebji	1	b Abban	0
Shaw, c Ali Reza, b Abban	0	b Abban	0
Extras	10	Extras	1
Total	41	Total	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Abban	56	6	7	4	47	20	6	5
Ali N Tyebji	55	25	1	6	45	31	1	4
Abban	..	..	..	..	5	0	1	0

PRINCE AJITSINGJI'S ELEVEN.

As was anticipated uniform success has attained Prince Ajitsingji's (the Heir-Apparent of Dhrangdra State) Cricket Team, writes the *Kathiawar Times*. In the match with the Rajkote Gymkhana it came out very creditably; and in the match with the local High School, though the School's fielding and bowling were good, it beat it by seven wickets. Never it is believed has the school sustained such disastrous defeat. In the match with the Rajkumar College the team proved equally successful. It beat the College by 68 runs with four to bat. In this match the noteworthy incidents were the bowling of Oghad, Shivshunker, and Mahmed Syad. M. Raval, a steady bat, made 46 runs and remained at his post for nine wickets. He was very unlucky in the matches with the Gymkhana and the High School, having been run out on both the occasions. The Prince, Oghad, Shivshunker and Rawal are very good bats. Doongersinhji also rendered good assistance in the match with the High School and on other occasions. The fielding of all the above and that of Mahomed Ibrahim and Abdul Aziz was very good. Devshunker did well as wicket-keeper. It is to be hoped that the success that has attained the Prince's XI. this year will act as an incitement for further exertions in this direction; and if the Prince thinks that his team has made sufficient progress he should be prepared next year to try conclusions with the Bombay Gymkhana and the Gunneshkhind Team.

POONA RACES, 1893.

HANDICAPS.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

R. C. and a Distance.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Fedora	10 7	Patna	8 1
Turkish Flag	10 0	St. Kildare	8 0
The Moor	9 4	Dutchman	7 12
Sacre Tonnere	9 0	Sterling	7 10
Senora	9 3	Presentiment	7 10
Tamarind	8 12	Moslem	7 10
White Oats	8 12	Claverhouse	7 10
Duchess	8 10	Arrow	7 9
Merrily	8 10	Shummer	7 9
Artist	8 7	Shabaz	7 9
Red Gold	8 6	Sir Robert	7 8
Alert	8 5	Morjok	7 8
Sultan II.	8 4	Briton	7 8
Dameron	8 4	Victor	7 7
Soocab	8 3	Regent	7 6
Tenebreuse	8 2	Robin Hood	7 6
Kareek	8 2		

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

1 Mile.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Turkish Flag	10 2	Speculation	7 12
Red Gold	8 0	Chuny	7 12
Tubert	8 10	Buttercup	7 12
Tenebreuse	8 10	Hankow	7 12
Merrily	8 8	Thabaz	7 12
Artist	8 8	Barum	7 10
Dameron	8 8	Cavalier	7 10
Soocab	8 8	Victor	7 9
Kohinoor	8 4	Albert Victor	7 7
Dick Turpin	8 3	Commissioner	7 7
St. Kildare	8 2	Claverhouse	7 6
Dutchman	8 0	Nasir	7 4
Fareek	7 12	Claymore	7 3
True Blue	7 12		

THE DECCAN HANDICAP.

1 Mile.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Minton	10 2	Jem	7 12
Rangoon	9 6	Confederacy	7 12
Haughty Boy	9 4	Soldier	7 12
Success	9 3	Chinkarra	7 11
Gazoo	8 10	Bunny	7 11
Zonaf	8 12	Express	7 10
Kaitan	8 5	Iron Duke	7 10
Sir Frank	8 3	Success II.	7 9
Last Straw	8 2	Mystic	7 6
Magnet	8 0		

TOM. LE MESURIER,
Hon. Secy. W. I. T. Club.

15th Sept. 1893.

THE BOATING FATALITY AT ALLAHABAD.

THE following are the accurate details of the boating catastrophe at Allahabad according to the *Morning Post*. There were six Royal Artillerymen only, and no boatman in the boat, viz., Bombardier Smith and Gunners Hickman, Rouse, Hill, Roberts and Ashdown. When raising the sail, a squall struck and overturned the boat. Smith and Hickman were drowned at once. The remaining four clung to the boat and were swept down with the current. Hill and Ashdown, who could not swim, were bravely supported by the other two. Rouse, after proceeding two or three miles, became exhausted, and told the others it was useless for him to try to struggle on. He was then foaming at the mouth, and he cast himself off and was drowned. The remaining three contrived to unship the mast, when the boat became more steady, at least it ceased to roll over and over, which enabled the survivors to hang on for some five miles further, down the river, when the stream carried them, at a sharp curve of the river, to within twenty yards or so of the bank. This they determined to reach if possible, so they struck out and swam, Hill and Roberts supporting Ashdown, who, as before stated, cannot swim. After a short rest they proceeded on foot to return to the fort, a distance of ten miles. They were all perfectly nude, as they had torn of their clothes while in the water. Meeting a native, they took away his *puggree* and converted it into their loin cloth, which they wrapped round themselves and so returned to the fort at about half-past five. It may be mentioned that the planks thrown into the river from the arsenal caught up the men some six miles down the river. If the sudden turn had not enabled the gunners to land, the planks would have assisted them to struggle on much further.

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THE DIARY OF A FRENCH MISSIONARY IN BOMBAY.

THE following paper was read by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha at the meeting of the B. B. R. A. Society on Friday last.

The Abbe Denis Louis Cottineau de Kloguen was born in Nnates in 1787. He descended from an ancient and noble Breton family. His mother was the sister of the Marquis de Montalet, and General Moreau was his near relation. I cannot linger over the early career of the Abbe, related with copious detail in his *Journal*, which is the simple and unpretending title of the diary. He did not intend it most probably for the prying eyes of the indiscreet public. But a mere accident led to its discovery in 1863 in the archives of the old Portuguese Church of St. Thome in Mylapore, near Madras, thirty-three years after the death of its author in the French settlement of Karrikal.

The Abbe sailed for Bombay on board the ship "Constance," of 200 tons, Captain Regnaud, on the 27th of September, and landed here on the 9th of November following. He brought a letter from the Governor of Mauritius to that of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, and some others to merchants and priests. Among his fellow-passengers there were two Arab princes of Aujouan, relatives of the Imam of Maskat, who, after a short stay in Bombay, returned to their country.

He describes the harbour in one word, "Lalrade de Bombay est superbe," and the city as "une ville tres forte entourees de remparts de tous les cotes." The first thing that he notes down in his *Journal* is the fish at his breakfast on board the "Constance" in the harbour. "Des *painphlets* et des *bumbles*, poissons que l'on ne trouve qu'a Bombay, et qui sont tres delicats eu estimes; les premiers ressemblent a la sole on a la plie." Of course, we know better. Both kinds of fish abound on all the coasts of India and the Archipelago. The Abbe's *painphlets* are our pomfrets, *Stromateus cinereus*. The word pomfret has been traced to the Portuguese *pampano*, "a vine leaf," from its supposed resemblance to it. His *bumbles* are our *bummelos* which when dried are known as "Bombay ducks." It is the *Harpodon nehereus* of the naturalists, and the name has been ascribed to the Portuguese *bambolins*, 'plaits in the fashionable ruff' to which, however, it bears no resemblance whatever. Its origin is evidently derived from the Marathi *bombil*. It is a not less singular coincidence that a contemporary traveller, Mrs. Elwood, who resided in this city from the 29th of July, 1826, to the 4th of May, 1828, expresses in her *Narrative of a Journey Overland from England to India*, Vol. I. p. 408, nearly the same opinion. She writes:—"Bombay is well supplied with fish, and the bumbelo is found in no other part of the world, than in its harbour. This is a sort of sand-eel, which is eaten both in a fresh and tried state, and usually appears at breakfast, with a dish of rice, butter and spilt pease, which from being coloured with turmeric, is perfectly yellow and is termed kedgaree. The Pomfret is remarkably delicate and fine upon this cost; and it was to eat the Pomfret of Bombay that the epicure Quin seriously projected a voyage to India."

Bishop Heber, however, who was in Bombay about two years before the Abbe, from the 26th of April to the 15th of August, 1825, is not so enthusiastic. In his *Narrative*, Vol. II., p. 217, he says:—"The sea abounds in excellent fish. The bumbelow, very much resembling and eel in shape, is considered one of the best, and great quantities are annually dried for the Calcutta market: it appeared to me little better than a tasteless mass of jelly, and very inferior to most of the other kinds."

On his arrival in Bombay, the Abbe Cottineau learnt that Governor Elphinstone was about to leave India, his successor being Sir John Malcolm. He got into a palanquin and went to the Fort Chapel, where he met the Apostolical Vicar of Bombay and Poona, Monsignore Pietro d'Alcantara, a barefooted Carmelite, aged 65, and for 40 years missionary in Bombay, "un homme d'un aspect on ne peut pas plus venerable, mais qui tremble et a l'air beaucoup plus vieux qu'il n'est." He also saw there "le Pere Louis de Gonzague qui habite avec Monsignour et qui une vraie figure de seraphin."

Monsignore Pietro was the 13th incumbent of the Apostolical Vicariate in the dominions of the Great Moghal, of Adil Khan and of Golkonda, founded about 1660, and having latterly its seat in Bombay. The first two representatives of this Vicariate were two priests of the Brahman descent and natives of Goa, Monsignore Dom Matheus de Castro, Bishop of Chrysopolis, and Monsignore Dom Custodio de Pinto, Bishop of Hierapolis. In the event of the views expressed in the late encyclical letter of the Pope, Leo XIII., anent the education of the native clergy, being carried into effect, these indisputable facts of large historical significance should not be forgotten.

Monsignore Pietro d'Alcantara, of Modena, was born on the 14th January, 1761. He was a Ramazzini, connected with the celebrated Italian physician, Bernardo Ramazzini. He was nominated Bishop of Antipellus in Lycia on the 4th of June, 1794, and consecrated at Verapoly in 1796. He went to Madras as Acting Apostolical Vicar in 1834, but returned in a short time to Bombay, where he died on the 9th of October, 1840, and was buried in the Church of O. L. of Hope at Bholeshwar. He appears to have been a man of some learning, for when the Literary Society of Bombay was founded by Mr. James Mackintosh, Mr. William Erskine being Secretary, and Sir Charles Forbes Treasurer, on the 26th of November 1804,—the union of this Society with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland taking place some years later, while the Abbe Cottineau was in Bombay—"Don Pietro d'Alcantara, Bishop of Antiphile and Apostolical Vicar in the dominions of the Great Mogal," was elected one of its members.

The Monsignore asked the Abbe what was his aim in coming over to Bombay. He replied that he intended to return to France; in the meanwhile he wished to stay some time here and teach French. The Monsignore, who knew Bombay well enough, thought, nevertheless, that there was hardly any demand for that language here, in spite of the highly flattering picture drawn by a Parsi at Mauritius, who had assured the Abbe that he knew a Professor of language in Bombay who had earned Rs. 50,000 in four years. The Abbe must have known that this was too good to be believed. Happily, the Apostolical Vicar offered him the place of military chaplain to the cantonment at Colaba, where a new chapel had just been built, the appointment being subject to the approval and confirmation of Government. On the 10th of November the Abbe went in a palanquin to Parel on a visit to the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone. He describes this interesting excursion. He had hitherto seen the Fort, or what he calls "la ville *intra muros*." Now he saw for he saw for the first tme "une nouvelle ville que l'on appelle la *ville hors des murs* (*portas fora*) et le *quartier des bois*.

The expression *portas fora* is Portuguese, almost equivalent to the Gujarati *Barkkote*. The description of the City *intra muros* is as follows:—"Les maisons de Bombay sont immenses, toutes de forms asiatique et couvercs en tuile; les rues sont etroites, ce qui leur donne de l'ombre, ce qui ne fait pas de tort et contribue a temperer Pardeur du soleil e la chaleur etouffante du climat." The suburb *extra muros* is described thus:—"J'ai vu des maisons tres eleves d'un stile tres antique et oriental, toutes avec de *varandes*, et qui sont autant des boutiques immenses." *Varandes* is the Portuguese *varandes*.

Mr. Elphinstone, whom he describes as "une figure de bonte, mais il est maigre et n'a pas beaucoup de representation," received him most courteously. He had been informed by the Governor of Mauritius that the Abbe was a naturalist; but this was an error. The Abbe told Mr. Elphinstone that his tastes and pursuits lay entirely in the field of geography and political and ecclesiastical history. Then the conversation turning on the Abbes intention to return overland to France, Mr. Elphinstone said that he was going home by the Red Sea and by Syria. He introduced him afterwards to Sir John Malcolm, of whom the Abbe writes:—"Il a plus d'apparence que M. Elphinstone et est decore de plusieurs orders."

The Abbe had made the vow to say his first mass in India at the altar of the tomb of St. Francis Xavier in Goa. This project he communicated to his friend, Mr. Ritchie, for whom he had brought letters from Messrs. Sitzler and Delort, merchants in Mauritius. Mr. Ritchie promised him an introduction to Sir Roger de Faria, "portugais tres riche at tres considere," who would afford him every facility in his power.

But he happened to meet Sir Roger in the Fort Chapel, where he was duly presented by M. Regnaud to this "riche negociant Portugais de Goa, resident a Bombay, et decore de l'ordre de Christ de Portugal. It est tres brun de couleur, pour ne pas dire noir, mais d' un air distingue parlant un peu le francais et fort bien l'anglais."

The day following the Abbe went with M. Regnaud on a visit to Sir Roger who invited him to dine with him on the 13th of November, a Tuesday. The description of the house in the Fort and of the dinner in the early part of the second quarter of this century has some historical interest.

"La maison est vaste et aeree et de la plateforme superieure on a une tres belle vue de la mer, des remparts, des faubourgs, de la ville, de l' Ile de Oulaba, et de la cote qui s'etend vers l'ouest jusqu 'a la pointe dite de Malabar. La salle a manger est sous le toit comme les chambres de la maison de l'Eveque. Il y avait bien trente personnes a table, mais du nombre je crois qu'il n'y avait que trois ou quatre etrangers. J'etais assis entre Sir Roger et sa fille ainee qui est mariee et la filleule de l'Eveque. La table etait bien garnie; toute sorte de vin; j'ai mange surtout d'excellent mouton roti; il y avait aussi une tres grosse piece de boeuf, des patisseries, et un dessert de fruits parmi lesquels il y avait beaucoup de pamplemouses ou grosses oranges; c'est un plat oblige de dessert, a ce qu'il parait, dans la saison. Apres le diner Sir Roger a fume avec une pipe a l'Indienne dont le tuyeau passe a travers un rafraichissoir. On a servi ni cafe ni liqueur, ce qui m'arrange fort bien.

Sir Roger m' a presente ensuite a son pere, viellard venerable de 80 et quelques annees et qui est beaucoup plus blanc que son fils; on m'a dit qu'il dinait toujours a vant la famille, a deux heures. Sir Roger est veuf et a un fils et huit filles, dont deux sont mariees: le mari de sa fille ainee est beaucoup plus blanc qu'elle; il etait a la table et etait le seul outre son beau pere qui put parlor anglais ayec moi. Il parait que ces Messieurs ont fait plusieurs voyages au Bengal et en Chine. Il parait tres religieux; son pere approche des sacrements tous les mois. It m' a beaucoup vante les eglises et les couvents de Goa at temoigne la plus haute idee de sa ville natale; et en general les Portugais de cette partie de l' Inde ont un attachement extraordinare pour leur pays et leur capital quoique elle tombe en ruines et qu'ils soient forces de s'en absenter la plupart du temps pour venir gagner leur vie a Bombay et dans les autres villes anglaises."

(To be continued.)

FRONTIER TRADE.

TRADE between the Punjab and Kashmir last year suffered severely from the cholera epidemic at Srinagar from the snow which closed the roads unusually early, and, more than all, from the customs duties imposed by the Kashmir Durbar, says the Lahore paper. The crippling effect of these duties upon the trade between the two countries attracted the attention of the Government when the returns of the external land trade of the province came to be made up at the end of 1891-92, and in accordance with orders which were then issued the returns for last year have appended to them a tariff schedule of the dues, and a list of customs posts in Jummu and Kashmir extracted from the customs manual of the State. Copies of these lists were sent to the Deputy Commissioners of the districts having traffic with the State, and suggestions were asked for the amelioration of the general conditions of the trade. No suggestions have been offered; the Financial Commissioner says he is unable to form any opinion, and the Government now has directed the preparation of a separate report on the question. The necessity for action of some kind is emphasised by the returns, which show that of a total decline of Rs. 29,91,867 in the external land trade of the Punjab, last year, compared with 1891-92, Kashmir is responsible for Rs. 29,19,894. or practically the whole. The total import trade was less by eleven lakhs than in 1891-92: Kashmir trade fell off by 11¼ lakhs, trade with Bajour increased by nearly three lakhs, that with Kabul remained stationary and Sewestan showed a falling off of nearly two lakhs. Exports declined 18¼ lakhs: Kashmir was responsible for a deficiency

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

CONSOLS declined ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, to 97⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106¾; and the market rate of discount were unchanged. The price of Bar Silver remained at 34⅛d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £66. In New York, the quotations for Silver was still nominal, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·85 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 15-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India for the week are £190,000 in Silver, and £70,000 in Gold—all for Bombay. This brings the shipments of Silver to this port for the past half of the present month to close upon half a million ounces. French Rentes in Paris declined ‡ per cent., say to 99; Paris Exchange in London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·28.

To-day a further decline of ¼ per cent. has taken place in Consols, at 97⅛. Four cent. Rupee Paper is 3-16 per cent. higher, at £66 3-16. Bar Silver has become ⅛d. dearer, at 34⅛d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal is ½ lower than the last previous quotation, at 74½ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unaltered. The United States Treasury has bought 40,000 ounces of Silver to-day, at 74·25 cents.

The Wheat and Linseed Markets were unaltered yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,530,000 quarters, or 20,000 bales less than the previous Friday's estimates.

Thursday's total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool were increased by 3,000 bales, making the figures 15,000 bales; and last evening the market closed firm; Surat firmer; and Arrivals easier; the Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 600 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 5-8d. per lb.; but in Bengals, Westerns, Tinnivellys, and Coconadas, there was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was also 1-16d. higher, at 4 13-16d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations having been 4 39-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 21-32d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was strong.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. has been established to-day in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 11-16d. per lb.; also in all grades of Broach, Dhollera, Oomrawattee descriptions, and Hingunghat; while American Arrivals are 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant. The market closed firm this afternoon; Surats also firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports are 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 13,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 67,000 bales (including 2,000 Surats); the amount forwarded to consumers having been 1,000 bales greater, at 54,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week, by 39,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,079,000 bales. The Stock of Surats was 23,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 70,000 bales, making the quantity in sight for all Europe 2,100,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there were 7,000 bales less in sight, at 164,000 bales. An advance of ⅛d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool during the week; while Arrivals were 9-64d. to 5-32d. higher.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 8 3/8 cents per lb.; but December Futures were 9 points higher, at 8·56 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and the figures for the new season now compare with those for 1892 and 1891 in the same time, respectively:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Friday's Receipts ...	13,000	16,000	25,000
Week's do. ...	53,000	86,000	159,000
Since 1st instant ...	87,000	141,000	289,000

To-day spot Cotton in New York has further advanced 1-16 cent. per lb., say to 8 7-16 cents per lb.; but Futures for December are 4 points lower, at 8·52 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 10,000 bales, going against 15,000 bales last year, and 29,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York is 129,000 bales, compared with 52,250 bales visible at the end of last week.

Following the governing markets, Cotton has been firm here to-day, and prices have further advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, a considerable business, more especially for export, having been reported. Shippers have bought 2,150 bales, consisting of 800 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 190; 500 Karanja, at Rs. 203; 300 Nuggur, at Rs. 180; 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 203; 200 Damergaum, at Rs. 205; and 150 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 205; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up of 300 Nuggur, at Rs. 178; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 197½ to 200; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets, with very little doing for export; and prices unexchanged for all descriptions.

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have remained closed to-day for the holidays.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	272	bales.
Wheat	10,053	cwts.
Linseed	4,134	"
Rapeseed	3,473	"
Poppyseed	1,191	"
Castorseed	1,545	"
Rice	3,034	"

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
2½ per cent. Consols	97 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	34 1-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	67,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton...	24,000	"
" " " Surats.....	nil	"
" " Stock of Cotton 10,79,000		"
" " " Surats... ..	23,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London...	70,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
ADEN, SEPT. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Tisola, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

TRINCOMALLIE, SEPT. 17.

H. M. S. Boadicia, arrived to-day from Mauritius.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San Juan Del Sur, interrupted.
Telegraphic communication with Brazil completely suspended in consequence of political troubles.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.
Saigon Bangkok route interrupted.
Turkish route restored.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th September, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	3	0 p.m.	63	51
Teheran	16	11	8 p.m.	...	40
Suez	17	2	10 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 17th September, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	18	...	9
" Karachee	...	11	...	2
" Madras	...	29	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

MACKAY—GORDON—August 23, at St Jude's, Southsea, Henry Forbes, Mackay, Lieut Royal Marine Artillery, youngest son of Deputy Surg-Gen G Mackay, M D, Madras Army, Ret, to Margaret Evelyn, eldest daughter of Major L Gordon, late Madras Cavalry, of Crescent Lodge, Southsea.
POYNDER—TRIMNELL—Aug st 23, at St Mathew's, Bayswater, John Leopold Poynder, Surgeon-Major H M Ind Mod Dept, to Cecilia Maria, widow of the late Dy-Surgeon-General D W Trimnell, H M I M S, and daughter of the late Capt A Merewether, Indian Army.

DEATHS.

CAHUSAC—August 26, at Bedford, the Rev Charles William Cahusac, late Vicar of Astwood, Bucks, and formerly Chaplain H M Indian Service, aged 76.
CHAMBERLAIN—August 17, Chas Richard Chamberlain, R N, of Sussex House, Forest-hill, S E, aged 67.
JOHNSTON—August 26, at Eastbourne, Major-Genl Charles Cornwallis Johnston, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, of 74, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W, aged 75.
NAPLETON—August 27, at Kensington, Isabella Margaret, widow of Lieut-Col T E A Napleton, formerly commanding 13th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 70.
TANNER—August 8, at San Antonio, Texas, U S A, John Tanner, formerly of Byculla, Bombay, and of London, aged 63.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—September 3, at Hardoi, the wife of Jas S Forbes, Police Department, N-W P and Oudh, of a son.
TROTTER—September 11, at Mirzapore, the wife of Percy Trotter, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MCLAREN—WATSON—September 12, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, M A Lawrence McLaren, to Jane O'Syme Martha, second daughter of Captain J Watson, Calcutta.

DEATH.

SHARROCK—September 12, at Tuticorin, Ida Constance, the dearly loved wife of the Rev J A Sharrock, S P G.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1893.

DR. A. S. LETHBRIDGE who took over charge of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department from Colonel P. D. Henderson in April last year, has just submitted the report of the working of the Department for the year 1892. The year was devoted to the question of re-organisation, with a view to which Dr. Lethbridge visited most of the Native States afflicted by organised bands to consult the Political Officers. The chief difficulty to be surmounted is that arising from the overlapping of British and Native jurisdictions especially in Bundelkhund, where serious dacoity had been carried on during the three previous years A special committee of Political and District officers assembled at Nowgong, under instructions from Sir Auckland Colvin in July last year, and in consultation with the head of the dacoity department decided to make certain recommendations which were later on considered by a committee sitting at Simla, composed of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, whose experience acquired in the suppression of dacoity in Upper Burma has made him an authority on the subject in hand, Sir Mortimer Durand, Mr. R. Crosthwaite, General Morton, Colonel Bryce Thomas, who had also seen a good deal of dacoity in Burma, Mr. E. Berrill, and Dr. Lethbridge. The Nowgong Committee recommended that to deal with dacoits when jurisdictions overlap as in Bundelkhund special officers should be placed in charge of sub-districts in British territory bordering on the Native States, and these officers should be appointed Assistants under the Political Agent so that they could act with full authority alike in British and Native territory. It was the general opinion of the officers present that special operations should be carried on vigorously against the dacoits for a whole cold weather and followed up in the hot weather, say an eight months' campaign before complete success could be looked for. It was recommended that with a view to diminish as far as possible the inconvenience arising from overlapping of frontiers, that there should be an interchange of patches of territory so as to do away with isolated villages which are now practically inaccessible. Only one British district on the borders of Bundelkhund, that of Hamerpur, had not been disarmed, and it was recommended that disarmament should be effected in the cold weather, and that the Durbars of the Native States should restrict the right to possess arms by issuing licenses for which fees should be charged. By this means any interference with the authority of the State would be avoided and bad characters and even whole villages known to harbour dacoits and supply them with arms and ammunition could be disarmed. It was deemed the more necessary to introduce this restriction, because the Thakurs had contributed by their apathy and in some cases by connivance to the lawlessness which prevailed. It was recommended that the special officers employed in the work should have at their disposal a sufficient police force drawn from the adjoining British districts assisted when necessary by British troops and the levies of the Native States.

The officers in the North-West, like Sir Charles Ollivant in Kathiawar, came to the conclusion that it is hopeless to expect policemen or native troops to keep up a hot pursuit or to close with dacoits unless they are led by British officers. It was also considered wise to profit by Kathiawar experience and to suggest that as in that Province where many Native States are interwoven with British territory so in Bundelkhand a regular police force should be maintained under the control of the Political Agent. A punitive police force, never less than one head constable and ten constables armed with breech-loaders should be posted in villages that harbour dacoits. The committee further recommended that in view of the diabolical atrocities committed by dacoits on men, women, and children, corporeal punishment should precede transportation in all cases in which deadly weapons were carried and cruelty and torture practised. This proposal is based on English experience in the matter of garotting, which was checked by flogging; and also on the expediency of putting an end to the popular idea that dacoity is an honourable calling. It appears that there is considerable doubt as to whether long sentences for dacoity are actually carried out in native jails, and the committee, therefore, recommended that all prisoners sentenced to transportation should be transferred to British jails. These recommendations have been favourably received by the Government. The Simla Committee largely guided by the experience gained by two of its members in Burma, recommended that boundaries should be ignored; and that maps should be made showing where dacoities had been committed, and if there were more than one gang that they should be indicated by different colours. Lists of gangs with particulars of each individual, and his male relatives or others suspected of harbouring should be arrested and removed to a distance; it is not advisable to remove the women and children belonging to the gangs; but pressure can be brought to bear indirectly on them by placing punitive police in the villages. In pursuit, European officers either military or police should lead; the men should be mounted on horses or ponies obtained locally; and as the gangs have arms of precision, the police should be thoroughly well-armed and able to use their rifles with effect. Sir Charles Ollivant in Kattiawar had frequently occasion to lament the fact that while the dacoits had the best rifles, the Agency Police had Sniders with the rifling removed with which it was impossible to hit a target at two hundred yards. Dr. Lethbridge twice visited Hyderabad to discuss with Mr Chichele Plowden proposals for the reorganisation of the Department in the Nizam's Dominions. Captain Fagan was deputed to obtain information in respect of organised crime in the British districts adjoining Hyderabad territory. It is held that the information obtained will enable the Department to do much to aid the British and Hyderabad authorities to put down crime and extradite criminals. Many dacoits have been arrested on the Berar frontier.

The necessity of making a new departure and re-organising the department becomes evident when it is recognised that dacoity is not only in the eyes of the populations of certain Native States a highly honorable calling, but a very lucrative one. The grand total of property plundered in Native States last year, was Rs. 5,34,000 besides a couple of hundred cattle and ponies This was nearly all profit, for only a trifle of Rs. 7,000 and eighty-one cattle were recovered. To obtain this amount of booty 7,700 dacoits of various castes and tribes were on the war path and they found it necessary for their purpose to kill forty-four and wound three hundred and seventeen of their victims. Eight hundred of the dacoits, about one-tenth of the number concerned, were unfortunate enough to be arrested. Of these one hundred and seventy-nine have been convicted, and one hundred and thirty-nine released. Report is silent as to what is become of the balance. They are presumably under remand. In the previous year, the takings were nearly a lakh short of the plunder last year, but on the other hand, a greater number of cattle were lifted, and camels, ornaments, jewellery and sundries made amends for the deficiency of ready cash. The robberies were committed by gangs who attacked villages, or stripped travellers on the high road, according to circumstances. In Ajmere, they were variously armed, some with spears and sticks, others with swords or guns, and in many cases with bows and arrows. To light them on their way, the gangs frequently carried burning torches with which they occasionally set fire to houses and sometimes to men and women. In Gwalior, upwards of a thousand dacoits secured Rs. 1,10,000 of which only one thousand was recovered. Singular to say while they only stole seventeen cattle, fifty-one were recovered, from which it must be assumed that some of the dacoits were cattle-owners. They killed eight and wounded forty-five of those who resisted. On thirteen occasions the robbery was supplemented by cruel torture of both men and women. The clothes of the women were saturated with oil and set on fire. Another mode of torturing was by burning the women on the breasts, mutilation being resorted to on some occasions. These dacoits were sometimes mounted and sometimes went about with their faces masked. As usual nine-tenths of these villains escaped even arrest, and of the one hundred and ten taken into custody, only forty-five have been convicted, twenty-five being set at liberty. In Bhopal, three hundred and fifty dacoits, Hindu and Mussulman, obtained over Rs. 25,000. They were armed with guns, swords, and other deadly weapons. In one case they beat a man to death and burned his wife: in another they beat the householder, struck his mother and shot a neighbour dead. They bound a complainant's hands and feet with cloth to which they set fire. The police opposing a gang were outnumbered and beaten, and the duffadar shot dead. At Agar, near Rutlam, the Government mail-cart was seized by armed dacoits, shots being exchanged on both sides. At Chattarpoor, in Bundelkhund, the dacoits burned the houses and branded the hands of the owners. At Panna they burned the house-owner's wife. Certainly the recommendation that such rascals should be flogged, as well as transported is one that must be universally approved. The number of instances in which women were burned, doubtless to extract confessions as to where property was hidden, shows that this practice is a recognised means of coercing the villagers. The new organisation was experimentally tried with satisfactory results in Bundelkund. Some progress has been made in the making of a net in which to enmesh a famous dacoit leader, Sultan Singh, who has been at large in Jhansi and Gwalior for fifteen years!

THERE has been another change in the editorship of *India*, a publication that must, be a somewhat costly luxury to its owners. When Mr. William Digby severed his connection with the paper it was announced with a pardonable flourish of trumpets that a successor had been found in the person of an Indian lecturer at Cambridge, Mr. H. Morse Stephens. That a gentleman of Mr. Stephens's academic and literary distinction should accept the direction under a committee of a little party organ like *India*, was the subject of no small amount of astonishment to his Unionist friends; and there were not a few who predicted that his tenure of the appointment would be of short duration. The prophets have been justified. Mr. Morse Stephens has resigned. This much we learn from the announcement in the September number; but the grounds of the resignation are not stated. Our London correspondent, has been told that Mr. Stephens retired from the position on account of pressure of other engagements. If this is the correct explanation, it is rather strange to find no mention of the fact in *India*. People are always ready to imagine the worst and it is not unlikely to be assumed that Mr. Stephens has parted from the "British Committee" owing to differences regarding policy, although there may be no foundation whatever for such an assumption. The new editor is a very young gentleman of the Press, Mr. Gordon Hewart, who assists in the production of the once lively and interesting *Star*.

THE Indian Budget, which it was the fond hope of the Member for India to have the opportunity of discussing early in the Session, will be submitted to-morrow evening, one day before Parliament adjourns. The disappointment amongst the group of members who are specially interested in Indian matters will be naturally very great. Many subjects of exceptional importance were ripe for discussion, not the least of them being the new departure in Indian Currency. Mr. Chaplin will now applaud his prescience in refusing to act on the suggestion to defer his motion condemning Lord Lansdowne's Currency Policy which he is considerate enough to stigmatise as a policy of public plunder. The opium agitation has also been prematurely dealt with, but, like the Currency, entirely from a party point of view and not from the standpoint of Indian financial interests. Another question claiming a degree of Parliamentary attention which it cannot now receive, is the effect of the granting of allowances to Government servants for losses by exchange. All these topics, important as they are, can receive but a fragmentary attention before the adjournment for a brief holiday of the hardest worked House of Commons of the century.

OUR London correspondent telegraphs that the Viceroy-elect, Sir Henry Norman, has appointed Colonel Algernon Durand to the Military Secretaryship, which is now filled by Lord William Beresford. Colonel Durand has recently distinguished himself at Gilgit, in the operations entailed by the defining of the frontier in the Hunza Nagar country. The new Military Secretary will possess exceptional knowledge of the latest developments of frontier questions. He is the brother of Sir Mortimer Durand, the Foreign Secretary, who is now on his way to the Conference with the Amir.

MR. G. W. FORREST'S admirable volume of Selections from the Mutiny Papers preserved in the archives of the Military Department, Calcutta, is attracting considerable attention in literary and military circles. The *Times*, in its issue of last Saturday, devotes upwards of two columns of space to a review of Mr. Forrest's labours, and copious notices are appearing in other influential papers. There are so many people in England interested in the events recorded, that it would be worth while making the work accessible to the general public.

IN view of the frequent employment in India of mixed forces of British and Native troops and of the evil effects likely to arise from a different kind of ammunition being used, Mr. Arnold-Forster is urging that the Martini-Henry rifles now in the hands of the sepoys should be converted by substituting the Lee Metford barrel. Our London correspondent states that it was Mr. Arnold-Foster's intention to ask a question on the subject in the House.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Morar Rao appeared before Mr. Cooper and obtained summons against Kanji Dharamsey and three others on a charge of inciting Hindus to rioting by publishing a pamphlet containing heroic couplets, asking the Hindus to "fight again" and "not to be daunted." On page nine of the pamphlet, the author appeals to his readers asking why should they be afraid of dying, when they have all to die once. Better says the author to die than to be called coward as, those who die while fighting are assigned place, in heaven and brave men always triumph. The police have seized threo thousands copies of the pamphlet, the last page of which extols the public spirit of Mr. Lakhmidass Khimji, who is praised for the prompt action taken to get up funds for the relief of the sufferers in the Prabhas Patan riots, and supporting the cow-protection movement.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General of Portuguese India, Raphael de Andrade, accompanied by Captain M. Leao, Private Secretary, Captain D'Costa, A.D.C., Captain Condeca, A.D.C., and Dr. Rocha, medical attendant, left the Church Gate railway station at 10-6 p.m., on Saturday last for Damaun.

DR. ACCACIO DA GAMA writes:—I am in a position to say, that the statements which have appeared in the issues of your contemporary of the 13th and 14th inst., regarding the visit of H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese-India to the district of Damaun are incorrect. The fact is: that his Excellency being on his visiting tour through the districts, chose to commence with the district of Damaun, according to his expressed wish, while he was in Bombay, before he had assumed the charge of his post, and to visit particularly the district of Pragana-Nagar-Aveli, which for a long time has not been visited by a Governor-General, and his Excellency has not gone to Damaun expressly to settle the differences between the Governor of Damaun and the President of the Municipality of that district, as stated in a telegram from Marmagoa. Secondly, his Excellency did not bring with him twelve Portuguese soldiers, which formed a guard-of-honour on his landing at the Victoria Terminus, as it is said. His Excellency, besides his suite, had with him only his domestic servants.

A MEETING of the mill-owners in Bombay was held, yesterday afternoon, at Sir Dinshah Manekji Petit

TELEGRAMS.

SIR HENRY NORMAN'S MILITARY SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Sir Henry Norman, the Viceroy-elect, has appointed Colonel Algernon Durand as Military Secretary to his Staff.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUMOURED ISSUE OF TREASURY BILLS BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Times* states that it is currently rumoured that the Indian Government is about to issue Treasury Bills to the extent of five millions sterling running for five years at three and a-half per cent.

The decline in Consols and rise in Rupee Paper, the *Times* adds, give colour to the rumour.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS: AUTUMN SITTINGS DECIDED UPON.

Parliament will adjourn on the 23rd instant, until November, the 2nd.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Sir Thomas Wade, former British Minister at Pekin, gave evidence before the Opium Commission yesterday, regarding the use of opium in China, and compared the effects with those produced by alcohol. He denied the assertion that China was obliged to grow opium in self-defence.

Sir Hugh Low, who gave evidence before the Opium Commission to-day, deposed that Chinamen had informed him that the moderate use of opium cleared the intellect.

Doctor Lockhart, a missionary from China, said that moderate use of the drug was innocuous, but the habit was seductive. He added that alcohol was an infinitely greater curse to England than opium was to the East.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Indian Budget will be presented in the Commons, on Tuesday next.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

H. I. M. the Emperor William has joined the Emperor Francis Joseph, at the Hungarian manœuvres.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck is recovering from his attack of gout.

THE INSURRECTION IN BRAZIL.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Latest advices state that the rebels have bombarded Rio de Janeiro for six hours. Some of the public buildings were injured.

The loss of life has been but trifling.

The majority of the garrisons of the forts at Rio de Janeiro have revolted.

The President is reported to have retired to Santa Anna with the Loyalists there to await the attack of the insurgents.

COLLISION OFF SEYCHELLES: A STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The s. s. Urania, which has arrived at Aden, reports that the s. s. Gelderland had been in collision with the s. s. Swordsman, near Seychelles, and that the latter steamer sank. The crew were saved with the exception of six lascars.

MAXIM GUNS FOR CHILAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 17.

The two maxim guns intended for Chilas will be taken to that place by Lieutenant C. G. Stewart, R.A., via the Babusar Pass.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Colonel Bissett, as at present arranged, will take up the appointment of Director-General of Railways in the first week of January, joining in Calcutta.

FAREWELL TO THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy will be entertained at a farewell dinner by the members of the United Service Club, Simla, on Saturday, the 23rd inst.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Post Killa Abdulla, in the Peshin Valley, at the foot of the Khojak Pass, which has hitherto been garrisoned by troops, is now to be made over to local levies and police.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The Railway Conference at Simla have had under discussion the proposal for extending general rules of the working in force on the State Railways to guaranteed lines. This will probably be accepted, though details connected with the system of signalling have yet to be decided.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

It was officially notified in Simla, on Friday, that the Queen Empress had approved of the appointment of Sir Antony MacDonnell to the Viceroy's Council.

He will succeed Sir Phillip Hutchins when Sir Charles Elliott resumes the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal in November. Mr. Woodburn will then be confirmed as Chief Commissioner, • Central Provinces.

THE GOLD MEDAL ESSAYIST.

The gold medal of the United Service Institution of India for 1892-93, has been awarded to Major Bullock, Devonshire Regiment, at present Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bareilly. An essay by Captain Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers, was placed first by the referees, but was disqualified as it was 60 per cent. in excess of the length laid down in the rules and regulations of the competition.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.

Detailed surveys have been sanctioned for lines of railway on a standard gauge from Ludhiana to Ferozpore, and from Ghaziabad to Gurmukhltesar on the Ganges, and thence eastwards to Moradabad and Chandausi with an extension from Rampur or Moradabad to Ramnagar.

These surveys will be carried out by the Engineer-in-Chief, Delhi-Minchinabad Railway Survey.

THE MYINGYAN COMMAND.

It has been decided to abolish the Myingyan district as a Brigadier-General's Command. Myingyan will be transferred to the Mandalay district and Thayetmyo to Rangoon, the Command of the remainder of the Myingyan district being placed under a Colonel-on-the-Staff, who will be under direct orders of the general officer commanding Burma district.

MR. LENZ, THE AMERICAN CYCLIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 17.

Mr. Lenz, the American cyclist, who is riding round the world, arrived at Calcutta, and makes his stay here for about ten days. He leaves for Lahore, travelling by the grand trunk road, thence he goes by the Indus Valley to Karachi, and then on to Bushire, where he intends wintering.

SIR PHILLIP HUTCHINS' FISHERIES BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

It is finally decided that Sir Phillip Hutchins' Fisheries Bill shall be introduced at the next Council meeting.

THE PRESIDENCY COMMAND.

The date on which the Presidency Command will be abolished is not yet known.

It will be decided by the Secretary of State, whose answer is expected officially about the first week in October.

The general opinion seems to be that the abolition will take effect from 1st April, 1894, as military reforms invariably take place on that date.

A SILENT MEMBER FOR THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 17.

The non-official members of the Legislative Council met yesterday to elect a representative on the Viceregal Council. Some difficulty was experienced in getting a candidate, as the gentleman mentioned as most eligible, could not leave Madras.

The result was the unanimous election of the Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur. This gentleman is the grandson of Tippu Sultan, and has represented the Mahomedan community of Madras in the Council continuously for twenty-three years. He has been a silent member, and has never done anything in Council. After two months he will vacate his seat on the local Council.

The *Mail* in urging the appointment of a representative of the planting community to fill the vacancy, remarked that if Mahomedan interests had been adequately represented for twenty-three years by the gentleman now promoted to Calcutta, they were of less importance than those of the planting community.

POLO DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

A polo dinner took place last night, at the Gymkhana, his Excellency Lord Harris presiding. Nearly forty sat down, including General Blundell, Sir Pertab Singh, Major Beatson, Thakor Dokal Singh, Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., Captain Liebert, Dr. Lyons, Mr. Bond, Mr. Griffiths, Major Seppings, Mr. Prevost, Colonel Jones, Captain Gabb, A.-D.-C., &c. His Excellency the Governor proposed the health of the Jodhpur team and complimented them on their success. He mentioned the fact, that the team were likely to go to England next year, and he wished them every success there. His Excellency spoke of the encouragement polo received in India, and complimented Mr. Griffith and other polo secretaries. Sir Pertab's health was also enthusiastically drunk, and in reply that gentleman spoke in Hindustani, and thanked his Excellency for his kindness in proposing the toast. He proposed Lord Harris's health, and pointed out how keenly his Excellency had assisted sport in the Bombay Presidency, and acknowledged with gratitude the kindness himself and his team had met with in Poona. Major Beatson, in a neat speech, alluded to the fondness of the Rajputs for manly games, sport, and soldiering, and regretted that the 7th Hussars had not been able to produce a stronger team owing to sickness. He proposed the health of Mr. Griffith. The latter, in responding, regretted that more eight teams had not come forward to make the meeting a greater success, and proposed the health of the Bombay Gymkhana team, to which Mr. Prevost suitably responded.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was unable to be present as he was entertained last night by the R. A. Mess, at Kirkee.

HEMP AND DRUGS COMMISSION.

The Hemp and Drugs Commission were entertained to dinner, at Ganeshkhind, by H. E. the Governor, on Friday night. Having completed their preliminary enquiries, they will leave Poona for Bangalore to-morrow.

SECUNDERABAD MONSOON RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 17.

The races came off under favourable conditions. The sport was good, and the attendance large. H. H. the Nizam and suite arrived when the last race had been run.

FIRST RACE.—The "Hyderabad Plate," Rs. 199.
Mr. Montmorency's Miskin, 10st. 12lb., and Mr. Wilkinson's Zilla, 10st. 7lb., divided.

SECOND RACE.—The "Cupra Plate," Rs. 199.
Mr. Montmorency's Cadger, 11st. 2lb., Owner..... 1
Major Gough's Nina, 8st. 12lb., Mirza... 2
Major Gough's Young Bulbul, 9st. 11lb., Mr. Wilkinson 3
Also ran Ruby, 10st. 4lb.; Mickey Free, 10st. 4lb.; and Confidence, 7st. 8lb.
Winner started three to one on.

THIRD RACE.—The "Secunderabad Plate," Rs. 199 for Arabs.
Mr. Nelson's Cuirasier, 9st. 5lbs., Owner 1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's Munsoor, 9st 2lbs., Mahomed 2
Captain Iver's Pagan, 9st. 2lbs., Mr. Trydell 3
Also ran Bendalla, 9st. 7lbs.
Winner started five to one against.

FOURTH RACE.—The "Champion Steeplechase," Rs. 450.
Mr. Maclachlan's Lassie, 10st. 9lbs., Owner 1
Mr. Kenna's Blueskin, 10st. 9lbs., Owner. 2
Mr. Montmorency's Ruddigore, 11st., Owner..... 3
Also ran Black Thorn, 10st. 9lb.
Winner started 6 to one against.

FIFTH RACE.—The "Dwarf Handicap Steeplechase," Rs. 199.
Mr. Kenna's Fortunatus, 11st. 5lb., Owner..... 1
Mr. Montmorency's Cadger, 11st. 7lbs., Owner..... 2
Captain Pilkington's B., 10st. 7lbs., Captain Bentinck, refused.
Winner started 4 to 1.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR'S RETURN.

A LOYAL WELCOME.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHAVNAGAR, SEPT. 16.

After a short stay in Bombay on his arrival from his interesting trip to England, and after paying a visit to H. E. the Governor at Poona, his Highness the Mahrajah entered his capital this evening, shortly after six. A grand procession was formed and the whole route through which he passed was decorated with flags, buntings, and floral arches, and tastefully illuminated, and was thronged by an immense concourse of his subjects in holiday attire. They greeted him with ringing cheers and frequent showers of flowers. Near the old palace the representatives of the non-official classes, the Mahajans, presented his Highness with an address of loyal welcome, and expressed their satisfaction in loving terms at seeing him again amongst them after his interesting and successful travels. His Highness is in excellent spirits, and was very much touched at such loyal and enthusiastic reception, unprecedented in the annals of this State. One of the greatest ambitions of his Highness's life has now been realised, namely, a visit to England, where he could in person show his allegiance and loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, who was graciously pleased to accord him a cordial welcome. His Highness' tour has been thus in every way successful.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

SATARA, SEPT. 17.

The leading citizens, in meeting assembled, publicly mourned the heavy loss sustained by India in the untimely sad death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, to whose family sincere condolence was offered.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

THE debate on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill, which commenced on Wednesday, and closes to-night, has attracted a fair amount of attention, quite as much as could be expected after the protracted discussions in Parliament and considering that we are in the midst of the holiday season. That the closing stages of this historical measure do not excite more interest is also due to the absence of any element of uncertainty as to the result of the decision to be taken within a few hours. He would have been considered a bold man who at the commencement of the present year had ventured to predict that on the 1st of September Mr. Gladstone would have led his followers to a final victory—that is to say, final for this year—with his forces unimpaired or almost unimpaired. We may not all share Mr. John Morley's sanguine review of the situation, or entirely agree with his description of the Bill as a "workable scheme," but all impartial observers must admit that the Chief Secretary had some grounds for the exultation he indulged in at Newcastle last Saturday, at the Ministry's escape—for the present at all events—from the doom that was supposed to await them when they laid their plans before the House of Commons. Among the unrealised prophecies he enumerated were the following: That he would lose his seat last August; that the Government could never frame an Irish Bill; that the Cabinet would split up; that the British Liberal party would never agree to Irish demands, nor the Irish to British proposals; that the Government would not survive till Easter; that they would certainly be dead at Whitsuntide; and that nothing could save them from perdition in the dog days.

With the recollection of these unfulfilled predictions, and the prospect of an early release from constant attendance at Westminster, Mr. Morley was in an unusually optimistic vein, and laughed to scorn the notion that the Government should dissolve. "Why should we dissolve?" he asked. "We have got a majority; what more do we want?" Certainly for the time being the Government seem to have had all their wishes gratified, and, in spite of the murmurings of the impatient Welsh disestablishers, it looks as if they might approach the autumn sitting with a lighter heart than would have been thought possible six months ago. As I am writing, the fierce representatives of the Principality are in solemn conclave, considering their future course of action, and although some of the more ardent members of the party are for separating entirely from the Government, it is not thought that they will do anything so rash. Indeed, there are to be found men cruel enough to suggest that Taffy has a keen appreciation of the advantages of advertising, and that what he is chiefly concerned about at the present moment is the necessity of taking the fullest advantage of the existing friction (if that is not too strong a word) in order to advance his own political interests. It is interesting, not to say instructive, to read the different comments on Mr. Gladstone's third reading speech. "Magnificent," "inimitable eloquence, undiminished and unimpaired" "a great speech:" these are some of the terms applied to it by friendly writers. "In no sense one of his greatest oratorical efforts," "conspicuous for dreariness," "discussive and irrelevant:" this is how the performance struck other listeners.

Following the example of Mr. Morley, at Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone made an elaborate defence of the action of the Government in curtailing debate, arguing by reference to previous measures that the Bill has been adequately discussed. To the figures he quoted as to the time spent in deliberation—figures that will be a godsend to Liberal M.P.s who may have to address their constituents this autumn—is added the notable fact that no fewer than eight days of eight working hours were consumed in walking through the lobbies for the divisions. Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and five minutes. He seemed quite exhausted at the end, but when I saw him a few hours later driving with Mrs. Gladstone in the familiar and unpretending victoria, he looked as fresh as if he had been spending the day in the open air instead of the stuffy atmosphere of St. Stephen's. He did not appear to be at all weighed down by the somewhat inconvenient candour of Mr. John Redmond, that he and his not very numerous friends merely regard the Home Rule Bill as a provisional settlement of the Irish difficulty. The Radical section of the Liberal party are delighted at having had their way about an autumn sitting, and they are now begging Mr. Gladstone to bring forward one of his more ambitious legislative proposals when the House reassembles in November.

Royalty-baiting is an amusement much enjoyed by some people in these realms, and it was not to be expected that so fine an opportunity as that afforded by the Duke of Connaught's appointment to the Aldershot Command would be disregarded. The credit or discredit of starting the lively controversy that is now raging in and out of the House of Commons is due to a quiet modest Welsh member, who succeeded the patriarchal Mr. Dillwyn in the representation of Swansea. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of his question, Mr. Burnie certainly avoided the offensiveness displayed by some of his imitators. He merely asked if the announcement of the Duke's selection for the coveted post was correct, and on what grounds he had been chosen. Mr. Campbell Bannerman gave the reply that might have been expected, his Royal Highness was selected—"by the Commander-in-Chief," the War Minister was careful to say—on account of his fitness and from the fact that he is "practically the senior available officer." The right hon. gentleman added that the Duke is an officer of varied experience both in regimental and staff duties, and that he has filled with credit several high positions, including that of Commander-in-Chief in Bombay. With this answer the matter might have been allowed to rest, but that did not suit certain gentlemen, who seem to be very eager to keep their names before the public. One of these inquired how many months in the year the Duke was absent from his duties when commanding at Portsmouth; another was anxious to know whether his Royal Highness would receive the salary of a general or of a lieutenant-general; and a third, the redoubtable Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton, was consumed with a desire to know "what experience the Duke of Connaught has had in real fighting." When Mr. Campbell Bannerman patiently referred Mr. Morton to the Army List and the Egyptian Expedition, the member for Peterborough asked "how near or how far the Duke was from the actual fighting," to which quite properly no answer was vouchsafed. The upshot of the cross-examination of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was a threat by Mr. Morton to call attention to the matter on the Army Estimates.

In the meantime Mr. Morton has discovered another crime to charge against the Duke. At Portsmouth he had or is allegod to have had the use of a steam launch. Mr Morton is asking Mr. Campbell Bannerman whether the authority of Parliament was ever asked or obtained for the expenditure of public money for that purpose? Mr. Hanbury has a more pertinent question on the paper for to-day. He asks of the Secretary of State for War whether Lord Roberts is one of the one or two General Officers senior to the Duke of Connaught who as he has stated in one sense, might be available for the command at Aldershot, who are at present discharging duties from which it is not desirable that they should be removed, and what duties Lord Roberts is now discharging? Then Mr. Dalziel, the youthful Scotch journalist who now adorns the seat formerly filled by the lamented Sir George Campbell, seeks to ascertain whether before the appointment was made, the fact was considered that his Royal Highness was gazetted a General as recently as April last, and whether as Aldershot is the principal training school at home it is usual for the command to be held by a General who is likely to be chosen for command in the field. Many people who have the highest respect for the Duke of Connaught, both as a Prince and as a soldier, would rather have seen Lord Roberts filling the position about to be vacated by Sir Evelyn Wood, but one can hardly understand why a certain school of politicians in the House of Commons should entertain the same view. But the truth probably is that they care less about the recognition of Lord Roberts's claims than they do of objecting to what they profess to regard as a piece of royal favouritism. If Lord Roberts had been chosen the very people who are now so much aggrieved at his being passed over would have acted, like those wiseacres of the Edinburgh Town Council, happily a small minority, who the other day wanted to put off paying a civic compliment to the distinguished General until the India Office Committee has reported on his supposed misdeeds in connection with the Contagious Diseases Act.

The *Daily News* in particular is very indignant with the "easy-going" Mr. Campbell Bannerman for not having resisted the nomination of the Duke of Connaught, and although the Liberal journal gives many reasons for its violent onslaught, probably the one that operated with it most is the possibility of Lord Roberts being held in reserve for a much more exalted situation. Says the leading Ministerial organ:—"In what sense was Lord Roberts not available? We can hardly suppose that the Government intend to make a soldier, however eminent, who has not the slighest sympathy with the natives, Governor-General of India." There may be, as the *Daily News* affirms, many objections to Lord Roberts as Viceroy, but after what we heard of his popularity in India, especially among the warlike races, to say that he has "not the slightest sympathy with the natives," is a rather bold assertion. If the *Daily News* had said that he had no sympathy with the more extreme views of the less reflecting of Indian agitators it would have been nearer the mark. The *Daily News* has never really forgiven Lord Rosebery for the manner in which he disregarded its warnings in regard to Uganda. Can it be that its discovery of the Duke of Connaught's unsuitability for the Aldershot Command is partly owing to the belief so widely entertained that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would like to see Lord Roberts chosen in preference to Lord Spencer, Lord Herschell, Lord Cromer, Lord Carrington, Lord Brassey, or any of the other possible or impossible candidates as the successor of the Marquis of Lansdowne? Still the *Daily News* is not quite alone among its London contemporaries in the line it has taken up in this matter. The *St. James's Gazette* with characteristic independences plainly intimates that it does not approve of what has been done, and asks if the Government had any reason to believe that Lord Roberts was not willing to accept the post if profferred to him, adding: "If it is true that Lord Roberts would have taken the command, then we can only repeat that the appointment of the Duke of Connaught is a disastrous mistake." As to the truth of the statement referred to there can be no doubt, whatever may now be said to the contrary. The *St. James's* is not much enamoured of the idea of Lord Roberts becoming Viceroy, preferring to see him in the great Hampshire Camp rather than at Simla; and in this respect it reflects the feelings of a good many people who do not consider a man qualified for the Viceroyalty simply because he does not agree with all the views of Mr. A. O. Hume.

When the Government made themselves responsible for a Bill abolishing the Commander-in-Chiefships of Bombay and Madras there were some who predicted that one indirect result of that measure would be to encourage the demand for converting the Governorships of the two "minor presidencies" into Lieutenant-Governorships. It is too early yet to express any definite opinion on the subject, but there are not wanting signs that the opponents of the present system are watching the matter with close attention. Sir Charles Dilke in the long and interesting communication that he has addressed to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji makes a somewhat important declaration: "There is much to be said in favour of the abolition of those portions of the Madras and Bombay Governments which seem to be kept up for the purpose of providing patronage, at the expense of India for British politicians." That is one view of the question, but people here who are for leaving things alone, tell us to beware of offending the Natives, who prefer to be governed by men sent out from home rather than by officials of Indian experience only. What the collective opinion of the Secretary of State's advisers in Whitehall may be, I cannot say; but I happen to know that one not insignificant member of the Council is strongly in favour on economical and other grounds of putting Bombay and Madras on the same level as Bengal, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces. It is argued in some influential quarters that if the Natives at present are disposed to resist change for the reason mentioned above, they will not maintain the same attitude when they have considered the proposal in all its bearings. I had the pleasure a few days ago of discussing the *pros* and *cons* with a high authority, and he made light of the possible objection to reform from the Indian community. He summed up the argument in a few words. "It takes a Governor two years to learn his work, and for the rest of his term of office he is entirely in the hands of a small clique of officials." This struck me as being a rather sweeping assertion, and I ventured to observe that, however applicable it might be to the so-called "Benighted Presidency" it was not invariably true of that part of India with which I have some acquaintance.

I have alluded above to Sir Charles Dilke's letter to Mr. Naoroji. The Hon. Baronet who, whatever the future may have in store for him, has certainly advanced his position a little this session, was induced to write this epistle by receiving a copy of the memorandum on Indian Affairs recently issued by the Parliamentary advocates of the Congress movement. At the outset he mentions that he has formed his conclusions with regard to India for himself in the course of three visits to that country and some study. While he agrees in some points with the authors of the memorandum, he joins issue with them in thinking that any large savings are possible "upon the existing system." Nor does he go with Sir W. Wedderburn when that energetic politician denounces our military expenditure as excessive and aggressive. "I am myself," says Sir C. Dilke, "disposed to deny that there is aggression in our action, for example, in Chitral, or in the Black Mountain, south of the Pamirs, and on our side of the Hindu Kush." To allow the Russians to establish themselves in Chitral, as their movements of the last year show that they would do if we were not there, would, he fears, mean an increase of expenditure to India. For reasons he sets forward, he maintains that the Royal Commission, so much desired by Sir W. Wedderburn and his friends would in practice be more likely to lead to an increase than to a decrease of the military charges; and he falls back on what he calls his suggestion for a "a revolutionary change of system." He asks: "Has not the time come for raising a wider question, based on the fact, admitted by many of our most skilled civilians, that our administration does not in detail contrast favourably, as regards its popularity with the Natives with that of the best Native States under our influence, such as Mysore, some of the Rajputana States, Patiala, and some of the other Punjab States, some of the States of the Central Provinces (*sic*) and (going further afield) even Nepal, though Nepal is virtually independent?" "These States," he goes on to say, "do not and no one would propose that those to which we should add territory or which we should gradually create should run entirely alone." He would not let them keep up armies, and if they should be allowed to keep them up, we must control their military system. But some of the States "constitute the best-governed parts of India." He instances Mysore. "The limited representative institutions which work admirably in Mysore are well suited to the present condition of a large part of India, and there is indeed a strong case for making portions of our provinces similar to these protected Native States." Sir Charles, who professes to be acquainted with the thoughts and wishes of the masses, says: "Except soldiering and tax-gathering, which must be retained within our care, there is little that the people of the United Kingdom would not be willing to trust to the authorised representatives of native opinion." Possibly; but that interesting assurance is not likely to make Sir C. Dilke's rather crude schemes any the more palatable to people whose knowledge of India is based upon something more substantial than two or three short trips to the East, and who for the present are probably content to see how the enlargement of the Legislative Council works. Sir C. Dilke, of course, makes no allusion to certain religious disturbances and to their possible effect on the Indian political problem. Sir W. Wedderburn, however, advocates his usual panacea—a Commission; but so far has not made any impression on Lord Kimberley. The hon. baronet did not take much by his question a few nights ago. "As my hon. friend is aware," replied Mr. Russell, "religious riots are of almost annual recurrence in India, and the Secretary of State does not, as at present advised, think it necessary to direct the Government of India to appoint a Commission."

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS WRITINGS.

CHARGE OF INCITEMENT TO RIOTING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Sirdar Mir Abdulally, Khan Bahadur, and Rao Saheb Morar Rao, Inspector of the Detective Police, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for summons, against Kanji Dharamsey, Vulubhdass Cooverji, Harivalabhdas Bhaidas, and Goverdhandas Jadowji, on a charge of inciting the Cammatis and the Ghattis to riot. Inspector Morar Rao, in his information, stated that he had read a Guzerati pamphlet, entitled "Mumbaima Thaelun Bhayankar Hoolad" (The Dreadful Bombay Riots), and containing a poetic account of the recent disturbances, composed by Kanji Dharamsey, and published by Pustuko-stajuk Mandli. He was advised that the translation from pages 8 and 9 of the pamphlet is a direct incitement to the Cammatis and the Ghattis to break the public pleace. He was informed that over one hundred copies of the pamphlet were printed with the words "Fight again," which appeared in the last line of the translation from pages 8 to 9. The words were subsequently altered to "Dont be Daunted" Seven thousand copies of the work were printed as so altered. He was informed that the work was published on or about the 20th of August last when the excitement caused by the riots was still existing and large numbers of the work were sold or distributed, and caused, as Inspector Morar Rao was informed, considerable agitation amongst the Mahomedans. Inspector Morar Rao was informed that Kanji Dharamsey is the author of the work, whilst the other accused are publishers of the work. They the partners in the firm of Pustoko-stjuk Mandli. Under instructions of the Police Commissioner, Rao Saheb Morar Rao applied for a summons against Kanji and others, under Sections 117 and 153 of the Indian Penal Code. He also prayed that a search-warrant might be issued for the seizure of the translation of poems appearing in the book called the "Bombay Dreadful Riots," composed by Kanji, and printed in the Parsee Printing Press, Bombay.

The Magistrate granted a summons against the four accused, and also ordered a search-warrant to be issued for the seizure of the pamphlets.

By virtue of this warrant the police seized about three thousand pamphlets yesterday.

THE SECRETARY'S LAMENT.

Such horrible news! Oh! what shall I choose?
An Anglo-Indian Vice—!
Who was once a clerk—and has hit every mark—
A Chief already twice.

'Tis nothing at all like I thought would befal;
Oh am I, in truth, alive!
I looked for a Head as my tail to be led.
I wish I were fifty-five.

Oh for social worth and true Norman birth—
Some long-descended Earl!
A Norman indeed! I know not what breed,
No more than a Marquis's churl.

Oh that wretched old fool that England lets rule,
That octogenarian juggler!
Some wicked device is beneath this chalice
For he's an inveterate smuggler.

It may be he thinks—they say that he winks—
That the world, in East as in West,
Should be under the thumb of a Grand Old Humbug that's risen on Fortune's crest.

Shall I care that my girls go round in the whirls
When no scion of rank attends?
And shall I have to leave and my pension receive
With no Viscount among my friends?

I hear that though mild as a disciplined child
He's for Colonists more than a match.
So clear are his brains and so full are his veins
That nodding they cannot him catch.

My Department he'll know from the top to the toe,
To gull him 's beyond my power.
I'll have now to find out what my lads are about,
Nor sleep 'neath the punkah one hour.

And if, as they did when Lärence was Head,
We'll want to be giving him *cheek*;
His white old hair will look out with a stare,
And we wont know how to speak.

Oh! fie on the Rads, with their democrat fads,
That have sent us an officer—Chief!
And oh the mischances, as dull time advances,
That poison old age with grief!

Simla, Sept. 6. GOVERNMENT SECRETARY.

SERIOUS FLOOD AT AHMEDABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the Sabermati river rose to a great height, on Thursday last, and seriously threatened the town. The water found its way into the streets and a panic prevailed and many houses collapsed. The river fortunately subsided on the following day. There are many sufferers by the floods, but no loss of life is reported.

MILITARY NEWS.

WE are glad to hear that all the 12-pounder guns required for the Horse and Field Artillery in India have been received, and all the batteries in the Bengal Presidency are in possession of the new gun. Only five in Bombay and four in Madras have now to be rearmed. The total number of batteries in all India is 53

THE following gentlemen cadets have been awarded prizes as the result of the recent examination for commissions held at the Royal Military College:—Sword of honour, J. A. S. Balmain; general proficiency, J. Gellibrand; military administration, R. E. Power; military law, C. H. Tuthill; tactics, H. A. Carr; fortification, R. V. Savile; military topography, J. D. Glasfurd; drill, J. Gellibrand; gymnastics W. C. Christie; and riding, A. J. Mitchell.

IN Allahabad District Orders the following note by Brigadier-General Palmer is published:—With the approach of the Drill and Manœuvre Season, the General Officer Commanding wishes all arms in the District to practice "Route Marching" once a week, until further orders. Route Marching should be progressive as to distance. Infantry should commence with a route march of about six miles, to be gradually increased up to a march of 12 miles or more, returning to Barracks before the sun gets too hot; the other arms marching suitable proportionate distances. Great attention should be paid in the Infantry to the fitting of boots; water-bottles should be carried, and when considered necessary, biscuits, &c., taken in haversacks, or a Coffee Shop sent out. British soldiers should be provided with a light meal, under Regiment arrangements before starting. After Route Marching has been practised a few times it should be carried out in combination with minor tactical studies; the object should be communicated to all ranks. When out post duty is executed, the scheme should be submitted for the approval of the General Officer Commanding. A weekly return should be rendered of the number of officers and men attending "Route Marches," showing the number of men falling out, or horses galled, hour of starting and return—halts, rate of march, and distances traversed. The Principal Medical Officer will be good enough to arrange for such medical arrangements as he considers necessary when route marching takes place.

THE further instalment of Signor Salvini's autobiography in the September number of the "Century" comprises some interesting observations on Mr. Irving's Hamlet. In his sallies of sarcasm, his sententious sayings, his points of satire with the countries who sought to study and to penetrate the sentiments of the young prince, Mr. Irving struck his distinguished rival as "simply sublime." "His mobile face," he adds, "mirrored his thoughts. The subtle penetration of his phrases, so perfect in shading and incisiveness, showed him to be master of art. I do not believe there is an actor who can stand beside him in this respect, and I was so much impressed by it that, at the end of the second act, I said to myself, 'I will not play Hamlet. Maplson can say what he likes, but I will not play it.' In the monologue, "To be, 'or' not to be," he continues, "Irving was admirable; in the scene with Ophelia he was deserving of the highest praise; in that of the Players he was moving and in all this part of the play he appeared to my eyes to be the most perfect interpretter of that eccentric character. But," he continues, "from the time when the passion assumes a deeper hue and reasoning moderates impulses which are forcibly curbed, the actor seemed to me to show mannerism, and I left my box saying to myself, 'I too can do Hamlet and I will try it.'" It will be remembered that Signor Salvini fulfilled his intention, but his Hamlet did not count among his successes in London.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

THE tournament this year is, in point of competitors, and also of play, far from being a success, the only local regiment, which has entered a team, being the 2nd Bombay Lancers. Neither the Poona Gymkhana, nor the other regiments in garrison here, nor the members of the various classes, which assemble here, have thought it worthwhile to get up a team on the present occasion. Great care has been bestowed upon the ground, which is now in excellent order, and the accommodation for players is very good. The attendance at the practice meetings has been unusually good this season, and polo is generally popular in Poona, which makes the paucity of teams competing more inexplicable. The Maharajah of Jodhpore, who takes such a keen interest in polo, has offered a valuable cup for competition and brought a capital team down with him, who showed up to great advantage at the opening meeting. All the members of this team, which was comprised of Dokul Singh, Major Beatson, Sir Pertab Singh, and Hirji Singh managed to score ten goals and three subsidiary goals against the A.-D.-C.s' team, which comprised Captain Upperton, Captain Stockdale, Captain Stack, and Captain Fowle, who scored two goals and one subsidiary goal. In the first period after some play up and down the field, Major Beatson by a long drive shot sent the ball flying through the A.-D.-C.s' goal, and although the latter made some good attempts, and in one instance brought the ball quite close in front of their opponents' goal, they could not get it through and the bell rang with one goal scored to Jodhpur. In the second period Captain Upperton took the ball across from the centre of the field, and made a score for the A.-D.-C.s' team. In this period the Jodhpur secured two goals, in very good style. Both Hirji Singh and Captain Stack fell in this bout. The former did not recover himself easily, but Captain Stack escaped without injury. The score showed Jodhpur three goals and one subsidiary goal, the A.-D.-C.s' one goal. In the third there was considerable play up and down the field; Captain Stockdale securing the ball, passed it on to Captain Upperton, who put it through. When sides were changed Sir Pertab brought the ball into the opposite sides, where Major Beatson driving the ball under his pony, saved a subsidiary. Shortly afterwards Captain Fowle in hitting off had his ball stopped by a pony, and though the ball dropped close in front of his goal, Dokal Singh missed scoring by not hitting straight. Major Beatson next got hold of the ball and sent it through the posts, Dokal Singh repeating the operation a minute or two later. When the bell rang Jodhpur had five goals and three subsidiaries. The A.-D.-C.s' team two goals and one subsidiary. In the fourth period Major Beatson soon sent the ball through the flag by a clever backhander, and when scrimmage took place a minute or so later outside the A.-D.-C.s' goal Beatson pulled it out and again put it through. When the ball was thrown off Dokal Singh secured it, and passed it to Major Beatson, who once more put it through.

On Wednesday, the 7th Hussars played the Bombay Gymkhana, the following being the sides:—Lieut. Fielden, Captain Libert, Captain Nicholson, and Lieut. Wormald, made up the Hussar team; while Mr. Fairclough, Mr. Graham, Mr. Cecil Gray, and Mr. Prevost were the Bombay Gymkhana team. The game was not at all an interesting one, the play being rather slow throughout and the greater part of it confined to the sides of the ground, the ball being continually over the border. At the end of the first period the 7th Hussars had scored two goals and one subsidiary goal; the Bombay Gymkhana nothing. In the second period Mr. Gray played up and scored a goal for his side, and very narrowly missed scoring another; Captain Nicholson also scored one for the Hussars, and when the bell rang the score stood: Hussars, three goals and one subsidiary; Gymkhana, one goal. During the third period there was some little better play, and the ball was moved about the field with greater rapidity. Captain Nicholson scored a capital goal for his side, and Mr. Fairclough a subsidiary goal for his, making the total: Hussars, four goals and two subsidiary goals; Bombay Gymkhana, one goal and one subsidiary. The fourth period was almost without incident, save a subsidiary goal by Captain Nicholson; so that the Hussars won by four goals and three subsidiary goals, the Gymkhana making one goal and one subsidiary.

The best game played in the present tournament up to date, is undoubtedly the match between the Jodhpur team and the 2nd Bombay Lancers, which came off on Thursday, and although it was generally supposed that Jodhpur would win, the 2nd Bombay Lancers made a capital stand, and the game was a very fast one. The Jodhpur team always play together in a remarkable way, which none of their opponents appear to do. On Thursday Major Beatson and Sir Pertab Singh showed up remarkably well. Mr. Griffiths and Dr. Lyons played well for the Lancers, the latter gentleman getting what might have been a very nasty fall early in the game, but he went on, and played throughout. The Jodhpur team was composed as before, and the Lancers as follows: Captain Gabb, Colonel Jones, Dr. Lyons, and Lieut. Griffith. In the first period, Major Beatson whisked the ball out of a scrimmage, and sent it off towards the Lancers' goal, where Mr. Griffith drove it out. On the throw-off, Sir Pertab caught, and scored a splendid goal. Just as the bell rang Jodhpur made one goal; Lancers *nil*.

The play in the second period was very rapid, Hirji Singh scoring a second goal almost immediately, and after some play up and down the field, Major Beatson got a third, and a doubtful fourth just afterwards. This made Jodhpur four goals; Lancers *nil*. The third period the Jodhpur had nearly all their own way, and the score stood at finish, Jodhpur six goals, Lancers *nil*. In the fourth period Captain Gabb scored a goal for the Lancers, and they were very near scoring again, but for the excellent play of Hirji Singh they would have done so. Hit in from behind the goal line by Mr. Griffith, the ball was taken along by Col. Jones, who credited his side with another goal before time was called. The game then stood thus: Jodhpur six goals, six subsidiary goals; 2nd Bombay Lancers, two goals and one subsidiary goal.

SEPT. 16.

The concluding match in the tournament was played this afternoon, a very large concourse of spectators being present. The final contest was between the Jodhpur team and the 7th Hussars' team.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

The Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas met for their return match on the latter's ground, and a hardly contested two-days' cricket resulted in a victory for the former by one wicket only. The Bombay Gymkhana, in their first innings, scored 219 runs, out of which Mr. Johnson contributed 95, and gave as fine an exhibition of careful and correct batting as has been seen for some time. Before tiffin he had scored 87 runs, having several partners, his best being Mr. Leslie. Mr. Brooks also played a capital game. They were all out by half-past three, and the Poona team who followed only made 105. It was evident they had a strong team to contend against, the bowling of Messrs. Sinclair and Greig being very good. Mr. Johnson as wicket-keeper showed up particularly well. Time being left Poona went in for their second innings, and before time was called had made 17 for the loss of one wicket, leaving them 97 to make to prevent defeat by one innings. When play was resumed this morning, Captain Smith, the not-out of last evening, and Dr. Trask played very freely for some time, and carried the score to 74 before Smith was caught out by Greig in a very difficult catch, in which he fell owing to the slippery ground, but managed to retain the ball. Mr. Wilkins next went out, but Dr. Trask soon retired on returning his ball to the bowler. Captain Cox and Mr. Trevor who followed Mr. Troup, carried the score between them to 190 before Mr. Cox was dismissed for 27. Trevor stayed until he had made 58. The second innings of Poona finally closed at 3-30, for a total score of 233.

The Bombay team next went in for their second innings. Mr. Greig and Captain S. C. Smith went in first, and working well together they scored 50 runs in about 20 minutes. Captain Smith was clean-bowled by Captain Rogers when he had reached 61. Greig remained in until 100 was put up, when he was caught in the slips. When eight wickets had fallen only 104 had been made out of the 120 wanted to secure a victory, but Mr. Leslie and Captain Benson were not long in compiling that number. The excitement as the game neared its termination was very great, and the result was received with loud applause. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr J C Greig, b Fowle	9	c Stockdale, b Fowle.	53	
Mr J C Brooks, c Trask, b Fowle	23	b Stockdale	0	
Capt S C Smith, b Geoghegan	4	b Rogers	17	
Mr C D Johnson, c Troup, b Geoghegan	95	c and b Stockdale	1	
Mr F G Smallwood, b Rogers	4	c Troup, b Stockdale.	2	
Mr G E Cave, l-b-w, b Stockdale	4	c Fowle, b Stockdale.	16	
Capt E Lindsay, c and b Stockdale	18	b Fowle	0	
Mr C S Leslie, c Farmer, b Fowle	30	not out	9	
Mr R D Crough, c Stockdale, b Fowle	1	l-b-w, b Fowle	0	
Capt B P Benson, not out	10	not out	4	
Mr A L Sinclair, c Rogers, b Stockdale	4	c Trevor, b Stockdale	1	
Extras	17	Extras	18	
Total	219	Total	121	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	R.	R.	M.	W.	R.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Geoghegan	105	52	6	2	10	12	0	0
*Capt Fowle	120	74	5	4	36	34	0	3
Capt Stockdale	77	29	3	3	65	28	4	5
Capt Rogers	30	22	1	1	40	28	0	1
Mr Troup	25	25	0	0				

* Bowled one wide.

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Surg-Capt Trask, c Johnson, b Greig	3	c and b Greig	36	
Mr H R Troup, run out	16	l-b-w, b Greig	39	
Mr A D Wilkins, b Greig	9	c Cave, b Greig	7	
Capt G H Cox, b Greig	0	c Leslie, b Benson	29	
Mr J G Farmer, b Sinclair	7	l-b-w, b Sinclair	5	
Mr H E Trevor, b Sinclair	1	b Smallwood	38	
Capt G B Smith, l-b-w, b Greig	1	c Greig, b Benson	21	
Capt H E Stockdale, b Sinclair	3	b Sinclair	13	
Capt J Fowle, b Sinclair	14	b Greig	5	
Capt Rogers, not out	26	b Greig	13	
Mr Geoghegan, c Smallwood, b Sinclair	5	not out	0	
Extras	20	Extras	22	
Total	105	Total	233	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	R.	R.	M.	W.	R.	R.	M.	W.
* Sinclair	103	36	8	5	105	78	5	2
Greig	85	29	7	4	110	59	8	4
Benson	15	20	0	0	70	41	2	3
Leslie					35	28	1	0
Smallwood					6	4	0	1

* Bowled 1 no-ball.

THE MILL-HANDS TROUBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

It has come to my notice that some of the native papers have been mis-stating facts with regard to the strike of work-people of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill. I may mention that the facts are as follows :—

The company gave the work-people notice of a reduction, stating that those who did not wish to continue in their service under the reduction could give fifteen days' notice to that effect. However, before their notice expired they struck work, and left the company's premises, and this action on their part entirely excludes them from receiving any wages, which might be due to them under the company's rules and regulations.—Yours, &c.,

J. HAMMETT,
Manager.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER OF THE S.-M. RAILWAY.

Excitement has been occasioned at Dharwar in connection with the Public Memorial drawn up for the confirmation of Mr. W. M. Steuart as Traffic Manager of the Southern-Mahratta Railway, which has been treated by Mr. J. Campbell, the Agent, with severe opposition. The sanction of Government has not been yet accorded to the appointment of Mr. Alexander Muirhead; the Public and Railway Staff are consequently much agitated by the action of the Agent, who summarily dismissed Mr. Harington Trott, chief clerk to Mr. Steuart, on the 4th September for organising the Memorial, notwithstanding that that officer had previously resigned the company's service on the grounds of the injustice done to Mr. Steuart, his chief, which resignation had been accepted by Mr. Steuart on the 2nd September, very reluctantly and after great hesitation. Mr. Trott's public character in connection with the memorial having been thus impugned, he sought to place the matter in the hands of the public, of whom over 6 000 had signed the memorial, together with about 2,000 of the railway staff. As the Agent had evinced no desire to forward home, and in order to guard the interests of its numerous signatories, Mr. Trott convened a public meeting at Dharwar.

At the meeting Mr. Trott briefly reviewed Mr. Steuart's social status, official abilities, and personal virtues, which were of the highest order, his claims on the support of the local public, amongst whom he had lived for 5 years, and whose interests he had served well while he protected his company's rights faithfully. And now that his connection with the memorial had been marred by the Agent's dismissal of him from the the company's service, Mr. Trott begged to be allowed to hand over the two volumes of the memorial to the Dharwar public for disposal, as the Agent had evinced no desire to further its object. He read out some other memorials addressed direct to the home board by different people, and some touching letters addressed to him by members of the public community and staff in evidence of their personal feelings towards Mr. Steuart. He suggested that under the painfully peculiar circumstances forced upon them, it became their duty to forward the volumes before them direct to the home board. The chairman put the proposal to the vote and it was unanimously accepted and carried, and after the usual vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting was dissolved. The platform was immediately crowded by sympathisers who were not content with the delay in transmission of the memorial by mail, but urged for telegraphic appeal. It was then explained that up wards of twenty telegrams had already been despatched from the chief stations along the line by merchants and the staff to the home board at great cost. The chairman was then requested to despatch a telegram of the Government of Bombay to anticipate the memorial by the exercise of its influence in furtherance of the desire of the 8,053 memorialists, whereupon the following message was telegraphed :—

"From V. M. Harlekar, Chairman, Public Meeting, Dharwar; To Private Secretary, Governor of Bombay, Ganeshkhind :—Memorial of 8,053 signatories, representatives of Society, Profession, and Trades forwarded Home Board, S. M. Railway, for Steuart's confirmation as Traffic Manager. We pray you move. Competent and popular officer."

Usury is becoming a plague in Southern Italy. The larger banks there have adopted a restrictive policy in their relations with the popular credit institutions, and these latter are, consequently, compelled to withdraw their assistance from the peasantry. Around Tarento as much as £120,000 is employed in small loans on articles deposited at interest amounting to as much as 1,200 per cent., per annum. The 60 per cent., shop, apparently, is not confined to India.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The great Quetta horse fair held annually, will be a brilliant opportunity to pick up good animals for those requiring them. We hear that the fair is to be conducted on an unusually grand scale this year, and that some 1,500 animals will be on view. The Veterinary and Remount Departments will be strongly represented.

Some time ago some Mahomedans in Amritsar wanted to build a mosque, but as the site chosen was situated near a Hindu temple, the Hindus lodged an objection before the Deputy Commissioner, who has arranged the matter. The Hindus have withdrawn their objection, and everything is proceeding amicably.

The North-West Provinces Government have given a free grant of 15,000 sleepers from the Oudh forests to the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway for the proposed railway extension from Dudna to Sonaripur.

The road from the Babusar Pass to Chilas has just been completed under the supervision of Capt. Powell, of the 1st Gurkhas. There is now on the Chilas side a good mule track all the way from the Babusar Pass to Bunji and Gilgit.

Muhammad Sharif Khan, ex-Khan of Dir, has arrived at Peshawur from Kabul with 120 men. In reply to his application for aid, the Amir told him that no help could be given him in fighting against Umra Khan and to regain his country, because Swat, Boner, and Bajaur are independent. The Amir offered to give him a pension in his dominion, or to recommend him to the British Government. Muhammad Sharif Khan obtained permission from the Amir to arrange with his tribesmen for his country.

The bi-metallists are greatly depressed, says our London Correspondent, by the tremendous defeat of the Silver Party in the House of Representatives. The largeness of the majority in favour of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman Act was a surprise even to those who are in close touch with American opinion, and knew that the currency reformers of the States were determined to listen to no compromise. Mr. Chaplin, more courageous than some of his friends, has come forward again to defend himself from the criticism of the Indian contributor to the *Times*; but he would, perhaps, have been wiser if he had remained silent, for the editor in a rather scathing article indulges in the time-honoured editorial privilege of saying the last word and saying that last word as sarcastically as possible.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has lighted upon a grievance in the Home Accounts, says sur London Correspyndent, a more carefulstudy of which would afford him more legitimate grounds for complaint than those he sometimes brings before Parliament. He intends to ask Mr. Russell whether he can lay upon the table a statement showing the details of the annual expenditure at the India Office since the institution of the grant to objects of a literary, scientific, and antiquarian character, and the objects to which literary patronage is extended, as well as details of any analogous expenditure not included in the grant, *e. g.*, the cataloguing of the records of the India Office, the indexing of the Indian events recorded in the *Times*, and the recent literary mission to Portugal.

The continued existence of so many evening papers in London is a matter of wondement, writes our London Correspondent, not only to the general public but to those who are acquainted with the outlay involved in producing a daily journal. Of course, the population of the metropolis is enormous, but experts doubt if there is room for all these rival publications, and ask what is to be the end of such an extraordinary amount of journalistic enterprise. "Will they all be alive and flourishing this time next year" is a question one often hears. There are evening papers that are known to bring in their proprietors a splendid return on the capital invested by them, and there are others, which though they may ultimately become equally remunerative, cannot in present circumstances possibly be produced without entailing a loss that might almost be described as colossal. It is calculated by persons who ought to know what they are talking about, that one of the most readable and popular of our evening papers is losing £200 a night and another quite half that amount. The delights of newspaper proprietorship, if the above estimate is correct, must be very remarkable to induce men to make such great sacrifices for a future problematical gain.

Whatever happens it is to be hoped that no more English journals will pass into the hands of foreigners, however pure may be their motives and however much they may admire our institutions, writes our London Correspondent. We are grateful to opulent aliens who come to England to spend a portion of their accumulated wealth, but we would prefer that their tastes should take a different form than that of "running" an English newspaper. If they must gratify their wishes let them (in spite of the not very encouraging example) imitate Mr. Gordon Bennett, whose ill-staired London edition of his famous *New York Journal*, never pretended to be anything but an exotic.

One of a party of four soldiers of R. W. Surrey Regiment, while out shooting near Daulatpore, in the Agra district, accidentally wounded a villager with a single buckshot, whereupon a crowd of men armed with lathies, brutally assulted them, broke their guns, robbed them of all the money and valuables they possessed, and, binding them hand and foot, threw them on the ground, exposed to a scorching sun. Inspector Sendles, of the Agra police having heard of the affair, hurried with all speed to Daulatpore, and after releasing the soldiers, arrested five of their assailants, and placed them before Mr. Cruickshank, district magistrate, who has sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from three years to two years and two months. Two other villagers who took part in the assault and robbery, and absconded, have just been arrested, and a watch stolen from the soldiers has been recovered.

The following interesting opinion is given by the Lohore *Tribune*:—"The opinion of Mr. Naoroji as to how these riots could be made impossible is worthy of being considered in a separate paragraph. 'I think,' said he, 'these troubles would not occur if the English were not out of touch with the natives. They are too much above the natives. If there were more officials of Indian race many of these difficulties would be anticipated and smoothed over.' 'But, we can't make people leave hating each other,' observed the interviewer. 'I understand you,' said Mr. Naoroji, 'yet you have only been with us a hundred years and India exitsed and managed to get on for ages before you came.' 'These words should be committed to memory by our rulers, particularly those who would not let the 'natives' have the smallest share in the government of the country. The chief argument of those who excluded our countrymen from important executive posts is that the strong hand of a foreigner is needed to preserve peace between the different communities. But who kept the Hindus and Mussulmans from fighting before the English came. If there were a Hindu or a Mussulman officer instead of Mr. Dupernex at Azimgarh not the slightest disturbance would have occurred."

Sir Charles Dilke was on the 28th August to put the question, frequently postponed at the request of Mr. Gladstone, as to adopting resolutions drafted by a Select Committee of the House of Lords on Public Business, which sat in 1861. These provided for abridging the proceedings on Bills when they had to be re-introduced in successive Sessions for the purpose of being sent up to the Lords for their concurrence. It is expected that the Premier will seize the occasion to make an important statement on the course of public business.

When Lord Randolph Churchill went on his journey to South Africa, his library was limited to the Bible and Moliere. In the fuller leisure of his retirement to Kissingen he has found himself in a position to extend his range of reading. A well-known bookseller has received an order from him for "three dozen French novels." The selection of the works is left to the bookseller.

For extraordinary perversion of the truth commend us to the Bengali press writes the Pioneer. One Calcutta paper, which serves up sensational cases for the benefit of the Wedderburn-Naoroji-Caine ring, with a view to questions being put in Parliament, has just got hold of a "truly magnificent' story of British brutality, and in Simla, too. "A couple of Gurkhas having given offence to Lieutenant Tytler, a large number of British soldiers attacked their house at dead of night and committed various atrocities. Horrible, indeed, but there is worse to follow, for terror-stricken Bengalis are told that all this was "before the teeth of Lord Lansdowne, the undoubted Chief Magistrate of India. Really we must be, as the *Mirror* says, in a period of anarchy when such atrocities are possible, and Mr. Naoroji should rise in his wrath and denounce the brutal and licentious soldiery who are guilty of such outrages. But in case he be so inclined he might like to know that the Gurkhas who "gave offence to Lieutenant Tytler gave it with cudgels, and left him lying insensible! that the large number of British soldiers consisted of a picquet of six or seven men? that the precaution was taken of sending two officers with them; and that they showed wonderful self-control when the men they were in search of attacked them with swords, contenting themselves with knocking down their assailants instead of resorting to severer measures. Where did the atrocity come in?

The Baron de Poncius, a French traveller, arrived recently in Hunza after a long journey through Central Asia. He has just left the Russians in the Pamirs. He has been followed at an interval by Captain Picot, of the Indian Staff Corps, his former fellow traveller, who reached Hunza territory after travelling in Chinese Turkistan.

There has been a good deal of fever amongst the Bunji garrison, probably due to the great heat at that place during the month of June, but of late the general health of the troops has greatly improved. Dr. Robertson and the Agency Staff are still at Astor. Captain Stewart has returned from Yasin to Gilgit.

Mr. J. W. Lenz, the American bicyclist, who is doing a tour round the world on a bicycle, left Rangoon for Calcutta, on the 13th instant, by the steamer Canara.

A correspondent sends us the following telegram, which has been received from Chicago, from the Rev. John Henry Burrows, says the *Indian Daily News* :—"Religious Parliament opened with great success. Noble addresses by Messrs. P. C. Mozoomdar, Dharmapala, Nagarkar, Chakravarti, Vivikenanda, Ganthi, and Sorabji." We give the announcement for what it is worth; but without a clearer idea than possess of the objects of the Parliament of Religions, it conveys no meaning to us. The very idea of such a Parliament, unless it is intended that it should confine its deliberations to purely human relations, seems to postulate something inconsistent with generally received ideas of religion. Akbar, we believe, tried something of the sort. But, then, Akbar did not take religion seriously. We do not know how far the promoters of the Parliament of Religions may be in similar case. It may, of course, be that the Chicago Parliament aims merely at promoting mutual toleration between the adherents of antagonistic faiths. In that case, its intentions are praiseworthy, and, where intolerance is not of the essence of the faiths themselves, of course, imply no reconciliation irreconcileable. Even then, however, it is difficult to attach much weight to such a gathering as that as Chicago, however, noble may be the speeches made at it.

Money and Trad has good grounds for stating that the Marquis of Lorne will succeed the late Sir William MacKinnon, Bart., as chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company. Of course nothing has so far been determined, the worthy baronet's deceased being so recent, but as Mr. J. M. Hall is not at all disposed to accept the honour which was so long his old friend's and the Marquis of Lorne is so largely interested in the company, the name of the new chairman is not very difficult to guess. It was Mr. Hall, it will be remembered, who, while a clerk in Calcutta, laid with Sir William MacKinnon the foundation of what has since become the British India Steam Navigation Company with its largest fleet in the world, while out of "neighbourly love," as it were, Sir William, not so many years ago, brought the Marquis into a directorship, and a considerably increased income, and in this connection we may mention a fact which is not known in the City—Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is the designer of the palatial new offices fronting in Great Winchester Street, Austinfrars, and Throgmorton Avenue, which the British India are now building at tremendous cost.

A Rome correspondent writes: Some days ago two men were killed in Rome by the electric light current of one of the lamps in the piazza of the Quirinal. The lamp in the early part of the evening had gone out, and two workmen, whose business it was to look after the lamps, placed a ladder against it. One of them went up, but forgot to turn the current off, so that, when taking hold of the two carbons, he was instantly killed. His companion, seeing him fall off the ladder, thought that he had been seized with a fainting fit. He, therefore, after he had called some people to look after him, went up the ladder himself to fix the carbons. Not knowing the current had not been turned off, the moment he touched the carbons he also was instantaneously killed. Several newspapers in London, amongst them the *English Mechanic*, ask how it is that the current of an electric air lamp kills in a moment, while the executions by electricity in New York seem to be so difficult. I therefore asked Signor Mengorini, the well-known Italian Electrical Engineer, to explain to me the reason. "Why, it is very simple," he said: "In America they kill 'too much.' By this I mean they keep the current on too long. The appearance the body presents of seeming to struggle is all the effect of the current on the nerves, but life is extinct the moment the contact is made." "I have seen," he continued, "a dog with his brain taken out for anatomical purposes, and of course dead for some hours, put in contact with one of these strong electric currents. Well, the result was that the legs began to twitch, and a general life-like movement took place in the dead body. As long as that overstrong current is put on or kept on for any length of time in cases of execution, the horrible sight will always be the same, but life is gone. The strength of the current which killed each of the two men, and which only left a very slight burn on the fingers, was of 2,000 volts, and was an alternate current of 5,000 alterations per minute. I saw the bodies ten minutes after death, perhaps even less, and the expression on the face of each was perfectly calm. It is, in fact, my opinion that there is no necessity to keep the current on for so long a time as they do at executions in America."

The *Telegraph* suggests that a "new philanthropic and co-operative movement will have to be inaugurated in the metropolis under the title of the 'Society for the Protection of Fathers.' A little boy, between 14 and 15 years of age, yesterday, boldly walked into the North London Police-court, mounted the witness-box without hesitation, and with firm voice said, 'Please, sir, I want a summons.' 'Against whom?' asked Mr. Lane. 'My father, sir.' 'What did he do to you?' 'Please, sir, he whipped me.' 'With what?' 'With a cane.' 'What had you been doing?' 'Nothing, sir.' 'Did your father not say anything to you before he used the cane?' 'No, sir, I wasn't doing nothing, and he only said I mus'n't do it again, and then he wacked me.' 'Mus'n't do what?' 'Tease my sisters, sir. 'Oh' you had been teasing your sisters, had you?' 'my mother said so,' replied the urchin, determined not to commit himself. 'You see,' remarked the magistrate 'your father must have some power of chastising his children or there will be no discipline in the house.' 'He wacked me on the back and on the head, and there are marks on me,' urged the filial prosecutor. Mr. Lane said he could hold out little hope that if the summons were granted much good would come out of it, but the boy could have it if he liked. So the youth marched out of the court into the office to cite his parent in the name of the Queen to duly appear before the magistrate to answer the grave charge of assaulting one of her Majesty's lieges. In a few minutes he returned and said he had not enough money to pay for the document, but the magistrate refused to let him have one for nothing. Could not the young litigant try to borrow the price of the summons from his father?"

LORD ROBERTS'S APOLOGY.

The *Pioneer* thinks it would be easier to express an opinion on the wisdom of the apology which Lord Roberts has made to the two missionary ladies who perambulated the bazaars of Northern India last cold weather, if we knew precisely what his Lordship has applogised for. The Department Committee of the India Council has found on the evidence before it, that the resolution of the House of Commons, prohibiting the system formerly in vogue in cantonments, has been evaded. If Lord Roberts was unware that this evasion was going on while he was Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, he has gone somewhat out of his way to humble himself before Mr. Stead. If he was aware of it, repentance, coming thus at the eleventh hour, comes somewhat late in the day. It is apt to suffer from the suspicion which attaches to the confession made by the Indian prisoner to his jailor. The chilli in the nostril or the red pepper in the eye is represented by the diatribe of the *Review of Reviews*, or the vision of a judgment by "Julia" in the columns of *The Borderland*. The danger now is that the extravagancies of the party of pure aspirations and lirty investigations will become more pronounced than ever. The true issue will be lost sight of, and Lord Roberts's apology will be paraded as an acknowledgement that sin and iniquity of all sorts have hitherto been rampant in the cantonments of India. It need hardly be pointed out that no report, which either the Civil Commission that took evidence in India, or the Departmental Committee of the India Council could make, ought to alter the attitude of sensible men on this question. If it is necessary to evade a resolution of the House of Commons, in order to keep the Army of India from being sent to hospital in battalions, then it is the resolution of the House which must come under suspicion. By all means if there be abuses, let them be remedied. So far as possible let all things be done decently and let scandal be avoided; but not twenty resolutions of the Commons will alter facts, or persuade practical men that a system can be right which permits soldiers to be invalided by the thousand from causes preventible by supervision.

The admission of Lord Roberts that the American ladies were right in regard to a question on which our local contemporary has posed as an eminent authority, says the *Morning Post* may be dismissed with the remark that it shows the spuriousness of the paper's claim to be an official organ. Everybody in India knew that the orders of Parliament had been ignored, and the only excuse, and the perfectly good one, that could be urged was that it was for the national benefit that those orders should be winked at. Our contemporary "understood" that the American ladies would be put to confusion, and it has all along insinuated that it spoke on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief when it insisted that they had found a mare's nest. Reuter now telegraphs :—"A letter has appeared from Lord Roberts, in which he admits the truth of the charges made by the American missionary ladies in India relative to the cantonment system. His lordship apologizes to the ladies unreservedly. Perhaps our contemporary will follow his lordship's example. Perhaps it will remain silent. What with the unique termination of the Mymensingh case, in which it figured as the champion of Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, C.S., the paper must feel rather out of sorts.

In the absence of details and explanation, says the Lahore paper, it is impossible to understand the exact meaning of Lord Roberts's apology to the American missionary ladies whose investigations and allegations raised the question about the working of the Cantonment Acts in India. From the fact that the Committee of Inquiry appears to have reported justifying their main contention, we may surmise that Lord Roberts has apologized for having thrown doubts on the credibility of some of their assertions, which have since been proved well founded.

It will be interesting to learn, says the *Englishman*, on what grounds Lord Roberts has felt himself constrained to tender an unreserved apology to the enterprising American Missionary ladies who were responsible for the Cantonment Commission. As we we have already indicated, the investigations of the Commission appear to have confirmed the truth of these ladies' charges in one or two instances; but in so far as is known, the general results of the enquiry were distinctly negative.

The philanthropic American ladies Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell have won, and Lord Roberts has been worsted in the contest, says the *Madras Hindu*. Lord Robers now apologizes and admits he was in fault. We wish that the late Commander-in-Chief of India had been more discreet in his utterances at home. The intelligences that the Committee appointed to investigate into the points urged by the Parity Party has declared that the system prevailing in cantonments is not is accord with the resolution of the House of Commons reaches us simultaneously with the report of the letter to the *Times* of Lord Roberts. This lends color to the assumption that Lord Roberts's apology was not a spontaneous one, and that the valiant soldier when he saw that the Committee's verdict was against the system followed in India during his regime has thought fit to retract the opinions he expressed denying the accuracy of the statements made by the ladies.

"Lord Roberts declared" Mr. Stead said in his *Review of Reviews* "with much emphasis his total disbelief in the statements made before the departmental Committee as to the evasion of the order of Parliament as to the regulation of vice in India." But all this pious horror of the late Commander-in-Chief is, he himself admits now, altogether misplaced. The Indian officials are nothing if not immaculate. They are bred in the delusion during their stay in this country that they can do no wrong and that whatever they do must be right, Several times the utter hollowness of such a claim to perfection has been exposed, but without any effect for good. Sir Charles Elliot blundered the other day in his letter to the London *Times* when he denied any intention on the part of the Indian Government to leasy a cess of one anna on the landed proprietors of Bengal. For it now transpires that such a step is actually under the contemplation of the Government! Lord Roberts has no excuse whatever for his conduct in the matter under reference. The Purists of England have been long leading a crusade against the barefaced immorality of what is euphemistically termed the cantonment system; and they compelled Parliament to vote for its abolition. Instead of loyally carrying out the orders of Parliament, Lord Roberts and his Lieutenants asserted that the graphic description given by the ladies of how the Government officers in India encouraged prostitutions in the cantonments and how they provided the soldiers with women, consigned to a cruel life of atrocious vice, was all imaginary. Lord Roberts has, however, been driven to tender an unreserved apology. On this his Lordship's lady adversaries deserve sincere congratulation. We earnestly hope that now at least the cantonment system will receive its death below and that the cantonments will not present the shocking sights of which the American ladies so properly complain and that "polyandrous principles will be abandoned. In an interview with Mr. Stead, Lord Roberts was reported to have said that if it were proved that any officers had disobeyed his orders he would see to it that they were punished with exemplary severity. The next few days would show how far this will be realised.

Caroline Jessie Jennings, aged 24, barmaid at the Clarendon, Cambridge-st., Pimlico, hanged herself early. At the inquest letters were read, but they showed no motive for the rash act. There was no love affair or any trouble to induce Miss Jennings to commit suicide; therefore, said the coronor, we must conclude that it was one of those cases of sudden mania, impelling suicide. There were cases where an irresistible mania came upon a person who had previously lived a respectable and useful life, and before the mania passed the mischief was done. It was more than probable that this was one of those cases. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane."

A short but interesting paper from Consul Alvarez, at Bengazi, to Lord Rosebery, shows that slave trading on the Mediterranean coast is not extinct just yet. Bengazi, the capital of the Turkish province of Barca, is a seaport, and well-fitted, from its position, to be a depot of slaves from the African interior. Among the recent instances which he mentions is the shipping of thirteen slaves at a spot close to Bengazi, on a vessel named the Bahr Jedid. "This," says the British Consul, "is the first time that slaves have been taken on board in such a barefaced manner, and I have therefore thought it my duty to call upon the acting Governor to make a thorough inquiry, and to make the necessary arrests should the captain and the officers of the Bahr Jedid return here." The Turkish Court at Bengazi does not appear to be whole-hearted in its application of the law of 1889 against trading in slaves. In one case at least the Court has let off a notorious slave-dealer, while it punishes the woman from whom he bought his slave.

Should the Employers' Liability Bill (as is probable) be carried over to an autumn session, Mr. Chamberlain will meet the proposal with a motion for its recommittal. The Bill has already, after exhaustive consideration, passed the Grand Committee who incorporated several valuable amendments.

CIVIL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN BOMBAY.

The following resolutions have been passed by Government on the letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. S.B.—462, dated 13th June 1893—Submitting the Administration and Progress Report on the Civil Medical Institutions in the city of Bombay for the year 1892 :—

Resolution.—There were 11 Civil Medical Institutions working in the Presidency town during the year under review: the increase of one over the figures of the previous year was due to the opening of the Bai Motlibai and Sir Din-ha Manekji Petit Hospitals.

2. The number of patients treated was 113,372, of whom 18,419 were in-door and 94,953 out-door patients. The increase of 4,000 is ascribed by the Surgeon-General to the opening of the new hospitals mentioned in the last paragraph, but it is doubtful if this is the real cause as most of the 6,389 patients treated in them would probably in any case have found their way to one or other of the hospitals. The season generally seems to have been more unhealthy than that of 1891. The increase in the number of cases treated at the St. George's Hospital was very large, and is noticeable under all the chief heads of diseases. There is a falling off in the number treated at the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, but this is fully accounted for by the closing of the Obstetric Institution. Cases of small-pox rose from 47 to 138, while there were only 18 cases of cholera as compared with 74 in the previous year. Under other heads the most noteworthy variation occurs in diseases of the generative system, which rose from 4,425 to 7,241. There was a decrease in admissions from venereal diseases.

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,57,196, and after deducting recoveries, &c., credited to Government the net cost to Government was Rs. 3,34,111. The percentage paid by Government rose by 0·8. As the financial statements have this year been compiled in a new form comparison of the detailed items is impossible. A large part of the extra cost was, however, due to the opening of the new hospitals already referred to. Government are glad to observe that a material decrease has taken place in the average cost of maintaining patients in the St. George's Hospital, the figures for the two years being Rs. 974 and Rs. 1,193, respectively. The lowest average, Rs. 414-9-0, occurred in the Jamshedjee Jijibhhai Hospital and the average cost of each diet remained nearly the same as before.

4. Government endorse with pleasure the commendation bestowed on Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonels Gray, Maconachie and Arnott.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

Negotiation for the purchase of the freehold belonging to the Wesleyan Mission, Rundall's Road, Egmore having been concluded yesterday, the Company took possession to-day, and immediately commenced work, a number of workmen being set to clear the site, dig foundations, &c., The successful tenderers for the erection of the car-sheds, offices, workshops, engine and boiler rooms and power station are Messrs T. Jones and Dumphy, The works will now, we understand, be carried on with despatch, and the prospects of this city having at last an electric tramway now seem near realisation, The car-sheds are being constructed to hold at present 30, cars, and admit of extension to accommodate 20 more. The connections with them will be made with the main line on the Poonamallee Road, and the lines in the sheds will be intersected with examination pits to allow workmen to get at the motors attached to the axles of the cars. The roof over these sheds as well as that over the engine and boiler rooms will be pent with iron and wooden trusses and covered with Mangalore tiles. The workshop will be on the latest and most improved pattern, and equipped with Smith's forges, steam hammers, power lathes, saw, planing machines, &c., and the shafting will be driven by an electric motor supplied from the main dynomas. The engine-room will hold quadruple sets of Tangye's compound coupled non-condensing engine of 180 nominal horse-power each. These will drive a quadruple battery of Elwell-Parker dynamos, the output of each of which will be 500 voltes 240 ampere—120 kilowatts; also two smaller dynamos, by the same makers, to develop 135 volts. The switchboard, which will be placed in the engine-room under the control of the Electricial Engineer, will have two double-pole cut out switches, main switch and two shunt resistance switches with the necessary resistance coils! two ammeters, 300 amps; two old meters and fours way switches; also circuit switches for lightning and conductor circuits. The boiler room will be equippped with a battery of six Babcocks and Wilcox boilers each for 4,500lbs of evaporation, F. W. Berryman's heater, donkey-pumps, filters and overhead watertanks The whole of the premises will be lighted, throughout with electricity, and a specsal feature will be that the men working in the shed at night will have handlanters which can be attached to the main coductor and bring light to bear on the immediate spot required. The Stores will be a retangular building on the east side of the property and in connectin with the Workshop. They will be terraced, and an upper storey, to be utilised as Storekeepers office, will rise from over the courtyard in the centre. The administrative offices will for the present be located in the dwelling house in the Mission compound, over which it is proposed to erect an upper storey as residential quarters for the executive. The latrine arrangements for the workmen of the Company will be on the latest sanitary overhead principle. A large flushing tank will supply smaller Waltons automatic siphon ones over each seat, and the sewage will be drained to an hermetiealy sealed overhead tank, sufficient to hold 24 hours supply, whence it will, by the simple oppening of a valve, be conveyed direct to Municipal sewage carts. The whole structure, when completed, will form one of the interesting features of Madras—*Madras Times*,

A JOB?

The appointment of Colonel Sanford to the Meerut command will excite even more discussion and complaint among officers of the Indian Army than the appointment to the Lucknow command of General Æneas Perkins some years ago—more discussion, because there was absolutely nothing that could have been said in favour of the latter appointment, and more complaint because the grievance in this instance is accentuated by the fact that Colonel Sanford is a Royal Engineer and not, as General Perkins was, an old Indian Engneer, who had an undeniable right to be "considered" when an Indian appointment was going. By degrees the officers of the Indian Army are being jostled out of everything. One has only to look round and see how the posts at head-quarters are now filled to recognise that the process has made great advances of late years, and we can symyathise with those Indian officers who regard the appointment of Colonel Sanford as the most glaring instance of that process.

It is very unfortunate that the commencement of Sir George White's tenure of office should have been marked by so many 'contretemps.' The scheme of disorganising the Staff of the Army which is still impending, sufficed to shake the faith of most officers who have any knowledge of the subject. Thomas Atkins, who always hitherto regarded the "rate of exchange" as his best friend, is beginning to grumble about the way in which the new rate affects him, and attributes it to the change which has taken place at head-quarters. And now the Staff Corps is up in arms about the taking away from them of one of the most coveted rewards of long and distinguished service. Not that Sir George White is necessarily responsible for any of the grievances which we have enumerated. Coming after a man with the strength of character and weight of reputation of Lord Roberts, it would be strange if, with the best intentions he should not prove to be a much less effective friend of the soldier than was his predecessor. With regard to the threatened disorganisation of the staff, again, there are strong men at Simla working to achieve this object, and Sir George White may be more of a tool than an agent in this instance. So with the appointment of Colonel Sanford, there are generally believed to have been forces working behind the Commander-in-Chief which have brought it about. It is freely whispered, for instance, that Colonel Sanford has been promoted because he blocked the way of another officer of the British service, who will now get the next first class command.

But these questions of Colonel Sanford's fitness or otherwise for command at Meerut are but minor points, compared with the question whether a flagrant injustice has been done to the officers of the Indian Army. That it will be resented as such goes without saying: but we think that Royal Engineer officers who "elect for continuous service in India" would have had a real grievance also if they were debarred both from Home and Indian appointments. As the ruling stands, it would seem that such officers can only succeed officers of the old Indian Artillery and Engineers and we suppose that they would consider themselves hardly treated if they did not hold such appointments alternately with the latter. Colonel Blood, for instance, who comes next to Colonel Sanford, can only succeed an Indian Ordnance Officer, and will have to wait until General Graham vacates, some officer junior to him getting the first British vacancy. This at any rate would seem to be the strict interpretation of the rule—to the advantage, as usual, of the British service—but, we should not be surprised if the next British Service 2nd Class District should be given to Colonel Blood, nevertheless for the fact is, as officers of the Staff Corps have learned by experience that strict interpretation of rules is only to be looked for when it is to their disadvantage.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1st SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with the Overland Mails of Sept. 1, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6-30 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs F Gordon and 2 infants
Mrs Evans
Mr and Mrs Bain
Mr J J Page
Mr and Mrs Warburton
Miss Ward
Capt Mansell
Mr A D Bunker
Mr C Hept

THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE DEBATE ON THE THIRD READING.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY.

WHILST Mr. Gladstone was moving the third reading of the Home Rule Bill the House of Commons presented an appearance for which there is no parallel on a Wednesday being the 30th of August. It was ten minutes past twelve when the Premier, with springing step, walked in from behind the Speaker's chair. He was in summer dress, with a rose in his coat, and smiled brightly at the loud cheer with which he was received. At this moment the House was not what passes for crowded, though unusually full for noontide on a Wednesday. Mr. Balfour followed the Premier at an interval of a few moments, the Opposition cheering him. He found on the Front Opposition bench Mr. Lowther, Mr. Plunket, and Mr. Mr. Carson. Later other ex-Ministers, including Mr Mathews, came in. But Mr. Goschen did not think it worth while to attend. Mr. Chamberlain arrived in the course of the afternoon, too late to hear Mr. Gladstone's speech or Mr. Courtney's reply. Half a dozen peers, including Lord Spencer, Lord Brassey, Lord Monkswell, and Lord Playfair, sat in the gallery over the clock. A curious haze filled the House, in strange contrast to the brightness of the summer day outside. But even this was speedily dispelled under the magnificence of a speech which will rank amongst Mr. Gladstone's highest efforts.

The first business was the recommittal of the Home Rule Bill in order to amend a couple of clauses. This was an undertaing not free from danger. Happily no one attempted to seize the opportunity to make a speech to Mr. Roby, who, in the absence of Mr. Mellor, took the chair. Mr. Gladstone, on rising to move the third reading, was received with another rousing cheer. It was evident at the outset that he was in remarkably good voice. He spoke his piece, which lasted just over an hour, without even once having recourse to the glass of water that stood by his side. He took the trouble at the outset to controvert a statement made by Mr. Chaplin as to Cavour's opinion on the relations of England with Ireland. Mr. Chaplin had said Cavour had approved the union. The Premier quoted a passage in which the Italian statesman distinctly condemned it. "But there are other passages in which he said things quite different," said Mr. Chaplin across the table. "Oh," said Mr. Gladstone, with outstretched hands "then Cavour contradicts himself!"

Turning to estimate the results of the 78 days already devoted to the consideration of the matter, Mr. Gladstone found they had secured the passing of the Bill and the availability of the residue of the Session for devotion to British legislation. This had been obtained partly by the unbounded sacrifices made by members, and partly by the use of the closure, which latter he regarded as an evil. At this admission there was a burst of cheering from gentlemen opposite. "I am glad to find," said Mr. Gladstone quietly, "that some of its authors also disapprove of the closure," a shaft that went straight home. If, as appeared probable, the House divided on Friday on the question of the third reading, eighty-two days will have been appropriated for discussion of the Bill, a debate prolonged over all precedent. This assertion Mr. Gladstone demonstrated by citation of leading cases, going back for more than a hundred years. Of the longest periods in recent time there was the Reform Bill of 1831, which occupied forty-seven days; the Irish Land Bill of 1881, which took forty-six days; and the Coercion Bill of 1887 got through in forty-two days. Entering more minutely into the details of the building up of the debate, he showed that the total number of speeches made in Committee on behalf of the Bill was 459. "An awful roll," he said, looking across at the quarter whence interruption usually besets his speech. Grown wary by their former rebuff, hon. gentlemen in the corner Mr. Mellor is not able to see made no sign. That was well, since the next statement set forth that against the Bill 913 speeches had been delivered. This statement was greeted with laughter by the Ministeralists and some bold cheering from the Conservatives. "I will give you a little further material for cheering," said Mr. Gladstone in one of his merry asides. It was provided in the statement that whilst the speeches in favour of the Bill had occupied 57¼ hours, those against it had required not less that 152½ hours. Thus whilst the speeches against and for the Bill were as two to one, the time occupied was as nearly as possible three to one.

In spite of this unprecedentedly long discussion, it was said that the main provisions of the Bill had not been dealt with. It was true that whilst eleven clauses had been discussed twenty-six had not. At this admission the Opposition loudly cheered. "That is about the proportion," Mr. Gladstone added, "or rather better, of the Coercion Bill of 1887;" at which retort the cheering came from the other side. The eleven clauses discussed had, he showed by citation of the subjects dealt with, contained the great and cardinal principles of the Bill. The Premier found there were seven pleas upon which the Unionists supported their opposition to the Bill. The list began with separation and concluded with affirmation that party controversy within the walls of the House of Commons would, in the new state of things, become intolerable. These affirmations Mr. Gladstone characterised as hideous and monstrous falsehood—though he was careful to explain that he gave hon. members opposite full credit for sincerity in the views they expressed. If they were true how terribly the fact would recoil upon this country! After seven hundred years of the domination of England over Ireland the result was alleged to be that Ireland cannot undertake without danger and ruin duties which in other countries have been found within the capacities of the people, and their accomplishment fraught with happy results. Recalling a phrase by Lady Mary Wortley-Montague—to the effect that at the time she wrote the common practice was to take the word "not" out of the Commandments and put it to the Creed—Mr. Gladstone applied the system to the table of the seven pleas he had cited. He would put in the word "not" where they affirm a thing and remove it where they deny.

The Premier closed his speech with an eloquent passage in which he indignantly repelled the charge that the brand of incapacity has been laid by the mighty on the Irish race. Mr. Courtney rose to follow, but some moments elapsed before the enthusiastic cheering evoked by the Premier's speech died away, and Mr. Courtney found his opportunity. The House had gradually filled up as Mr. Gladstone proceeded, till those final sentences rang through a chamber thronged almost to its fullest capacity. Members were not, however, disposed to remain to hear Mr. Courtney, and sing out with embarrassing regularity as the right hon. gentleman proceeded to show that Mr. Gladstone had disregarded the peculiar circumstances connected with the Bill. He concluded by moving, amid cheers from the residue of the Opposition, that the Bill be read a third time this day six months. After this the interest of the debate soon fell away, to be revived towards half-past three by the appearance on the scene of Mr. Coningsby Disraeli. An interest was awakened by the appearance on the parliamentary scene of the bearer of a historic name. Mr. Disraeli, who had taken the precaution of furnishing himself with abundant notes, displayed none of the signs of trepidation familiar with older debutants. The only drawback to an able speech was that the orator found himself so impressed with the importance of the message he had to deliver, and the point of the phrases in which it was contained, that occasionally he dropped his tone so as to leave the conclusion of a treasured sentence inaudible. The style was evidently based on that of his great kinsman—the earlier style, more readily imitated. As for the Bill before the House, it was born in deceit, nurtured in concealment, swaddled in the gag, and now thrust upon the country without the sanction of the people. "It is worse than separation. We are cut off, and you"—(here was a fine gesture of contempt towards Mr. Tim Healy, sitting attentive and amused below the gangway)—"you are not." This was all very well, but there was a tendency to irreverent laughter when the young orator, emulating the Fat Boy in "Pickwick," tried to make Sir William Harcourt's flesh creep by bringing home to the Government an unpleasant parallel based upon Balzac's famous story of the "Peau de Chagrin."

Mr. John Redmond said no man could contend that the Bill is a full, final, and satisfactory settlement of the Irish question. The word provisional is stamped in red ink over every page. But it meant that after a hundred years Ireland will have obtained the reversal of the policy of the Union, and the House of Commons, the representatives of the people, will have made solemn affirmation of the principle of self-government. He would vote for the third reading, though that must not be taken as indicating his approval of the financial clauses. Mr. Chaplin made a speech which only two of his colleagues on the front Bench (neither being Mr. Balfour) stayed to hear; and Mr. Tritton was speaking when at half-past five the debate stood adjourned.

THE AUTUMN SESSION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY NIGHT.

Foreign questions had unusual prominence on the paper to-day. Replying to Mr. Curran, Sir Edward Grey confirmed the statement, recently made in "The Daily News," that no information has reached the Foreign Office sustaining the report, which has disturbed Australia, that France is contemplating the permanent occupation of the New Hebrides. In reply to questions as to affairs in Siam, put by Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. Curzon, Sir Edward Grey said there has been no withdrawal of the assurances given by France of its desire to respect the independence of Siam. Lord Dufferin returns to Paris this week to resume negotiations upon the lines previously agreed upon by the French Government as necessary to safeguard British interests in Siam. Answering Sir Richard Temple and Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Gladstone said a resolution will be moved on Monday whereby full particulars of the arrangements for public business will be set forth. The Government intend to advise the House immediately upon the close of Supply to adjourn till the 2nd of November for the purpose of finishing the business of the Session. This announcement was received with prolonged cheers from the Ministerialists. On Monday, Mr. Gladstone assured Mr. Balfour, information as to the measures that will be brought on in the Autumn Session will be forthcoming.

The House resumed debate on the third reading of the Home Rule Bill, as early as a quarter past four, Mr. Tritton continued a speech he had commenced at the hour of the adjournment on Wednesday. This was in itself an incident not calculated to inspire enthusiasm or to crowd the benches. More effectual in its influence was the announcement just made by the Premier, that after a recess, the length or brevity of which depends upon the progress made with public business, the House will meet again on the 2nd of November. That seemed to take all the fight out of the Opposition, who were not to be resuscitated by Mr. Tritton's quaint humour, or his "protest as a man of business against this most unbusiness-like Bill." Sir Charles Russell was more successful in attracting an audience. But neither he, in the course of his powerful speech, nor Mr. Plunket, always an attraction in the House of Commons, greatly varied the depressed attitude of the House—a situation made the more melancholy by many gaps on the benches. Sir Charles Russell made a point, quickly taken up, when he demanded what right had the Duke of Devonshire, speaking on behalf of the house of Lords, to dictate to the House of Commons what time they should take in discussing the Bill? That was entirely a novel doctrine, and the Attorney-General warmly protested against it. He admitted that he was indignant at the treatment the Irish nation had received at the hands of members opposite. He declined to consider his countrymen as inborn fools, or to contemplate their taking any of the insane courses prophesied for them. As a crumb of comfort to members who looked with apprehension on the retention of the Irish members, he reminded them that no Act passed in modern Parliamentary times had been carried in opposition to the majority either of England, Wales, or Scotland. Ireland was the only portion of the Empire that, by the action of its neighbours, had had forced upon it statutes against which a majority of its representatives had voted.

Mr. Edward Morton came next with a weighty and closely-reasoned speech that held the attention of a small, but select, audience, including Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour. Following on the lines of the Premier's speech of yesterday, he added some new points to its almost complete reply to the arguments of the Opposition. He affirmed that since the Reform Bill of 1832 there was no Bill brought before the House of Commons the broad principles of which were more fully known to the constituencies at the time of the previous General Election. In support of this contention he mentioned the interesting fact that—taking note of a statement by Mr. Gladstone set forth in a letter which appeared in "The Daily News" of June, 1890, declaring that no one had the right to assume he had altered his views on the Home Rule question since 1886, except when he had publicly declared such change—he had two years ago drafted a Home Rule Bill which turned out to be in all essential points identical with the measure introduced by Mr. Gladstone at the beginning of this Session. Mr. Gladstone and Sir Charles Russell found an opportunity of privately complimenting Mr. Morton on a speech that had it had the good fortune to have been delivered before a larger audience, would have established a Parliamentary reputation.

The only speech of practical importance made in the remainder of a dreary sitting was delivered by Mr. Dillon, who, without referring to Mr. John Redmond's remarks of yesterday, effectively replied to them. Speaking as the representative of the vast majority of the Irish members, he declared, amid loud cheers from the Ministerialists, that the people of Ireland will accept the Bill in good faith, as a settlement of their national claims. On the question of finality, he said if the people of England understood by finality that as between the two peoples a thorough feeling of friendliness and trust would be substituted for the distrust and ill-feeling that had existed through generations, then the Bill was absolutely final. The demoralisation of the Opposition was for those familiar with the recent appearance of the House of Commons, testified to by the delivery, before a scanty and irresponsive audience, of a turgid speech by Sir Henry James, who had despondently cast off the war paint of morning dress and appeared in dinner dress. Sir Henry James carried the debate on to the verge of midnight.

DEPARTURES BY THE SERAPIS.

THE under-mentioned officers have been ordered to embark at Portsmouth in H M S Serapis on Sept 6 next, for conveyance to destinations named:—

For Malta—Surg-Capt R Caldwell.

For Suez—Capt A A Chichester.

For Bombay—5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut Col M Bowers; Majors E Hegan, W J Mackeson; Capts St J C Gore, W E Stobart, L W Mathews, W Leetham, H Bagwell-Purefoy; Lieuts N Hoare, D O Eustace, P H Darbyshire, J C Wilmot, H F Tiarks, F T Parker, B R M Glossop; Sec Lieuts J R L Garrard, W Q Winwood, H H Travers; Lieut and Adjt H G Kennard; Riding Master)Hon Capt) R Gilford; Lieut (Quartermaster) S G Perkirs, 5th Lancers—Sec Lieut C H Howorth, 7th Hussars—Lieut C W Firebrace, Sec. Lieuts R J Pope, R T Vyvyan. 16th Lancers.—Lieut M L MacEwen; Sec Lieut G H F Abadie. 18th Hussars.—Sec Lieut C J Thackwell. 19th Hussars—Sec Lieut M Archer Shee. 21st Hussars—Sec Lieut W W M Tweedie. 1st Cheshire —Capt E J Lamb, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers—Major M W Biddulph. 1st Gordon Highlanders—Lieut P W Kerr, 1st Cornwall L I—Sec Lieut J R Stokoe. 2nd Suffolk—Quartermaster (Capt) W Norris; Sec Lieuts C H Turner, G D Crooks. 1st East Surrey—Sec Lieut H H Sproule. 3rd Rifle Brigade—Sec Lieut R C Maclachlan. Medical Staff—Brigade Surgeon Lieut-Col C A Arkins; Surg-Capts R Holyoake, W A Morris, E G Browne. Army Veterinary Department—Vety Lieuts H T Sawyer, W Wright, H M Maxwell, E E Martin. Acting R C Chaplain—Rev J Maher.

Malta to Bombay—Brig-Surgeon-Lieut-Col J H Moore.

Suez to Bombay—5th Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut C Hodgkinson.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERIES BY NATIVES OF THE EAST.

HADJE HASSON, Fanshow Hasson, Salah Mahomed and Ernst Gusta were charged in London with being concerned together in stealing money from a till. The women of the party were Fanshow Hasson and Salah Mahomed, and they were attired in the Eastern style. The evidence of an assistant to a firm of pawn brokers carrying on business in Whitecapel Road showed that on the previous afternoon the women entered the shop and pointed to their fingers and the window of the shop, finally inducing the assistant to conclude that they wanted rings. A tray of such was set before them, but meanwhile Hadje Hasson had entered, and also pointed to his fingers. They chattered together and made a considerable commotion, the women exhibiting each a sovereign. In the course of the confusion caused they got behind the counter, pointing to various things, and presently they reached the till, which happened to be open. The women plunged their hands into the silver bowl and tried to get back to the door, but the assistant shut it. Then the man Hasson made some remark in English about the "interpreter, and going out of the shop, fetched in the prisoner Gusta, who said that the others had only been a few weeks in this country, and asked that they might be let go, or they would not be sent back home. The police were, however, sent for, and the four people charged, and it was now said that in nearly every part of London, in shops and railway stations, they, or people answering their description, had been robbing under similar circumstances. There would be numerous charges against them, it was said, and Mr. Bushby granted a remand.

PROPOSAL TO RAISE THE "VICTORIA."

A naval correspondent writes:—

Signor Balsamello still proposes to raise the Victoria, by the aid of his submarine sphere—I cannot call it a ship—the Bella Nautica; I cannot think this is seriously meant, considering the great depth and consequent darkness and pressure of water. Of course it would be possible to lower a strong cylinder containing gun-cotton or dynamite on to the wreck, and by electricity explode it, and thus a few relics might float to the surface, but as for recovering her guns or any other portions of her equipment, except small articles, it is impossible. Even with a very strong and light wire hawser, it would be groping or grappling haphazardly. It is much better, I think, to let her rest.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline,"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ARMY ALLOWANCES IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday, Aug. 25.—Mr. Dane asked the Secretary of State for War whether the remuneration of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers serving in the Army, mainly consisted of two parts—viz., (a) a payment in actual money; and (b) certain free allowances in kind such as quarters fuel, and light, exemption from rates and taxes whilst occupying Government buildings, servants (according to rank) to all officers, and forage to mounted officers, and in the case of soldiers of all ranks, free rations, free uniforms and clothing, and free education for themselves and their families; whether, when regiments went to India, the above described remuneration was also given to non-commissioned officers and men partly in cash and partly in kind as at home and in other parts of the Empire, but to officers in cash only a certain addition according to rank being made under the name of "India pay and allowances' in lieu of the allowances which they received in kind elsewhere; and whether such "India pay and allowances" were paid to officers in the now greatly depreciated rupee, and if so, could immediate steps be taken to provide such officers more generally with quarters in kind, having regard to the fact that rents of houses at Indian stations had risen so greatly, especially at the large seaport towns of Kurrachee, Bombay, Calcutta, and Rangoon.—Mr. G. Russell: The answer to the first two questions is in the affirmative. Indian pay and allowances are paid in rupees. It has long been the practice to provide officers with quarters, as far as possible, in forts, presidency towns, and other places where officers find a difficulty in renting houses. We cannot say how far it would be possible to extend the provision of public quarters for officers, but the subject is one which is under the constant consideration of the Government of India.

CONTRACTORS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

MR. Hanbury asked the Under Secretary for India whether firms which had been for some years past struck off the list of contractors to the War Office for having supplied bad material had, nevertheless, since been continuously allowed to contract with the India Office for supplying material of like description for the forces in India; whether, when Messrs. Ross and Co. were struck off the list of contractors to the War Office, information to that effect was supplied to the India Office for its guidance in respect to the Army in India; and whether on this and similar matters of common interest, it was the custom for other departments to communicate with the India Office or vice versa, for their mutual guidance or protection.—Mr. G. Russell: I am not aware of any instance where a firm which has been removed from the list of contractors to the War Office is continuously allowed to contract with the India Office for the supply of stores. The removal of Ross and Co. from their list was not communicated by the War Office to the India Office. Ross and Co. have never been on the India office store department list of contractors, as they are, it is understood, manufacturers of accoutrements which are obtained locally, and rarely supplied from this country. In answer to the third paragraph of the hon. member's question, I have to reply in the affirmative. (Hear, hear.)

BOMBAY RIOTS.

Monday August 28th Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India would lay upon the table of the House the report received by him from the Government of India with regard to the recent riots at Azamgarh, Balia, Rangoon, Bombay, and other places in India between Hindus and Mussalmans; and whether he would direct the Government of India to appoint a mixed commission of official and non-official members to investigate the causes of such riots, and report on the best means to be adopted to remove these causes.—Mr. G. Russell: The only reports other than telegrams, as yet received by the India Office are on the riots in Rangoon. There is no objection to laying them on the table if moved for. A telegram was received from the Viceroy on July 4 regarding the Azamgarh riots; and telegrams were received on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst. from the Governor of Bombay regarding the riots in Bombay. These latter were communicated to the newspapers. The Secretary of State has not yet received official reports on the riots in the North Western Provinces and Bombay. As my hon. friend is aware, religious riots are of almost annual recurrence in India, and the Secretary of State does not, as at present advised, think it necessary to direct the Government of India to appoint a commission as suggested by my hon. friend.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Schwann asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether Sir Charles Elliott, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, had asked for a prolongation of his present leave; and whether Her Majesty's Government had decided to appoint him to some colonial governship.—Mr. G. Russell: The answer to both of my hon. friend's questions is in the negative.

ARMY MEDICAL REPORTS.

Mr. A. C. Morton asked the Secretary of State for War whether the officer at the War Office who supervised the quarterly medical reports, and to whom the whole sanitary responsibility of the Army was left, was only a junior officer, holding the rank of Surgeon-Major; whether he would arrange to have the principal medical officer's inspections made twice a year in India as in this country; and whether he would make a stringent order requiring the commanding officers to go round with the principal medical officer on his half yearly inspections.—Mr. Campbell Bannerman: The medical officer who performs the sanitary duties at the War Office is not a junior officer, but has nearly twenty years service, and will next month be promoted to the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel. The sanitary responsibility of the Army does not rest wholly with him, nor even with the Director General; the interests of the Army in this respect being moreover secured by the Army Sanitary Committee, of which the officer in question is a member. The second question is one entirely for the Indian Governments. It is not proposed to alter the regulations at present existing as to the officer who is to accompany the medical offier on his half yearly inspections. This duty at present is imposed on such officer not below the rank of captain as the officer commanding may appoint to represent him. And he is also accompanied by an officer of the Royal Engineers.

THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER.

Mr. Snape asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he had observed the telegraphic despatch published in the 'Times' of Saturday last, which declared that the 23rd Pioneers were marching into Chilas in accordance with the prearranged programme,; whether there was a prearranged programme, and what were its objects: also why British Indian troops were marching into Chilas, which was far beyond the boundaries of her Majesty's dominions; and whether a considerable escort had been sent on the Khagan route to Gilgit, and, if so, what the escort was to convoy, and what was the object of this military operation in these remote regions.—Mr. G. Russell: The 23rd Pioneers are engaged in making a new road from Abbotabad, via Khagan and the Babosar Pass, to Chilas. This road will afford a shorter and easier communication with Gilgit than the present one. The first 140 miles are in British territory. The last twenty, between the Babosar Pass and Chilas, are in territory which is tributary to the protected State of Kashmir. The Secretary of State has no information of any "escort" being sent on the Khagan route such as is referred to by the hon. member.—Mr. Snape asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that it had been publicly stated that we had overstepped the Indus by hundreds of miles; that we had a railway station within sixty miles of Kandahar, and military, posts in the Zhob and Gomal Valleys; that we had pledged to the Ameer the integrity of Herat, Maimena, and Andkui; that we were contemplating a railway up the valley of the Kabul river, and had established garrisons at Gilgit; whether he would present papers to Parliament showing under what authority the Indian Government had overstepped the Indus by hundreds of miles, accompanied by a map describing the extent of territory so included; when and under whose orders military posts were established in the Zhob and Gomal Valleys; and also what garrisons were established at Gilgit and Chitral; and whether the official documents could be laid upon the table of the House by which we had pledged to the Ameer the integrity of Herat, Maimena, and Andkui.

Mr. G. Russell: The Secretary of State is aware that various statements have from time to time appeared on these subjects, for which he is in no way responsible. The portion of the frontier to which the hon. member presumably refers as overstepping the Indus by hundreds of miles, is Quetta and the territory in its vicinity. The papers in regard to the occupation of Quetta will be found in Parliamentary Paper, Baluchistan, No. 2, 1877, and a map showing the extent of territory brought under the control of the Indian Government in that district was placed in the library of the House at Mr. Slagg's request in 1888. The military posts in the Zhob and Gomal Valleys consists of local tribal militia, and were established under the orders of the Government of India, approved by the Secretary of State, in 1889 and 1890. In regard to Gilgit, which is part of Kashmir, a garrison consisting of three Kashmir regiments, one company of Kashmir sappers, and a mountain battery (Kashmir) is stationed in that territory. The Political Agent who is posted there has an escort of 200 Sikh infantry. There is no British garrison at Chitral. A mission was recently deputed there at the request of the new ruler, Mehtar Nizamul-Mulk, and the Gilgit Agent's escort of 200 men accompanied the mission. On the mission being withdrawn, an officer was left there temporarily, also at the Mehtars request; he retains one-half of that escort. The official document in which our pledge regarding the integrity of the Ameers territory is recorded will be found at page 40 of Parliamentary Paper, Afghanistan, 1881, No. 1. The Secretary of State will consider whether papers can be presented with regard to the Zhob and Gomal Valleys, but it would not, in his opinion, be for the interests of the public service at the present time that papers should be presented on the other subjects referred to by the hon. member.

Mr. Snape asked the hon. member whether he denied the allegations contained in the question and whether he was aware that they were made public by his predecessors in office.—Mr. Curzon: Inasmuch as the statement in the question on the paper emanated from myself, I beg to ask the Under-Secretary whether it is not the case that the frontier policy there alluded to, was explained at length to this House in the Indian Budget debate of 1885, and was received without criticism or opposition by the Liberal party, and was further discussed at length on March 13, 1888, when Mr. Childers, speaking on behalf of the party opposite, accepted that policy and declined to vote against it, and when, upon a division, it was approved by a majority of 50.—Mr. G. Russell said that he believed the facts were as stated by the hon. gentleman opposite. (Opposition cheers.) With regard to the supplementary question of the hon. member for Lancashire, he had only to inform him that the words of the answer had been carefully studied, and he was not disposed to subtract from or add to them without consultation with the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. A. C. Morton asked whether the speech of Mr. Childers, delivered in 1888, pledged the Liberals of to-day. (Cries of "Oh.") No answer was given to the question.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

THE *Standard*, commenting on the composition of the Commission, says:—Among the more or less eminent personages entrusted with the investigation, some, at any rate, are well qualified for the work. The chairman, Lord Brassey, in the course of his wanderings afloat and ashore, has had opportunities of studying the opium habit and its consequences in every quarter of the world. He must know how the drug is a valuable stimulant to the Chinese labourer, a maddening intoxicant to the Malay; that it may be a life-saving medicine at one time, a deadly poison at another. The chairman, in fact, may be relied upon to approach the subject with an open mind, and yet with a wide experience of the world, which should give special weight to his opinions. Sir James Lyall, a distinguished Anglo-Indian, would be able, so far as India is concerned, to say everything that can be said about opium, without the formality of another journey to the East. Throughout his long service in the Punjab, of which province he finally became Lieutenant-Governor, he was noted for his intimate acquaintance with the customs and feelings of the people; while, as Financial Commissioner, he was specially charged with the administration of the Excise revenue, of which the receipts from the consumption of opium in India form a part. No one could forecast more accurately the probable results of depriving the Punjabi of a luxury by which that stalwart North countryman sets considerable store. The Maharaja of Darbhungar, though not a great ruling chief, is a wealthy landlord in Bengal. The ex-Minister of Junagarh can say how the anti-opium agitation is regarded in the Native States of Western India. Mr. Caine and Mr. Pease, of course, will see that no attempt is made to put off a settlement by means of evasive reports and half-hearted inquiries. Of the other gentlemen nominated to the Commission, Mr. Mowbray is the Conservative member for the Prestwich Division of Lancashire, and Mr. Fanshawe an Indian Civil servant. But what is the need, what can be the value, of the Commission, however excellently constituted? The volume of evidence already on record in regard to all the broader aspects of the problem, is more than sufficient for all practical purposes. A clerk in any of our public offices, with the material to be found in published reports and books, could—without leaving London—easily draw up a summary of the arguments and facts on either side in the course of a fortnight. It is exceedingly probable that the anti-opiumists, or, at any rate, the more enthusiastic members of the sect, will stick to their colours in spite of evidence; but this they would doubtless do even if a majority of the Commission decided against them. So far, therefore, as leading principles go, we expect little from the Commission, except that its members may be all the better in health for spending some of the winter months in a more genial climate than that of England. On the other hand, there are one or two subordinate questions of minor importance, which will probably remain unanswered even after Lord Brassey and his colleagues, with Mr. Caine as their cicerone, have found or tried to find an opium den in the back slums of Lucknow, or have examined the very interesting methods by which the drug is prepared and packed for export at the Ghazipore Government factory. For instance, no one has yet given an authoritative decision as to whether opium may have different effects on different races. It is sometimes supposed that, while the people of Indo-China are unable to take opium without injury to their constitutions, the races of Hindoostan may do so with impunity, and that the difference is due to racial peculiarities. But it would take months of careful study to arrive at any sound conclusion on this point. However, we must hope that in the hands of men like Lord Brassey and Sir James Lyall the inquiry, such as it is, will not be wholly abortive, and even that, eventually perhaps, some good will come of it. It is satisfactory to know that a preliminary investigation is to be held in London; and if only the Commission makes use of its opportunities wisely, it will, at any rate, be able to commence operations in India with a fair appreciation of the Indian Government's position, and of the grave difficulties that would have to be faced if the opium revenue were abandoned. The *St. James's Gazette* says:—We need not quarrel with the composition of the Commission, and it may now be dismissed to its useless, unprofitable, and expensive labours. There is nothing whatever to inquire into, as regards the Opium Question, which has not already been amply investigated. What we should like the British "friends of India" to observe, however, is the way in which Indian opinion has received the Commission. These gentlemen are always talking about the "Native opinion." They should really notice that the Indian Native papers are as nearly as possible unanimous in supporting the protest against the appointment of the Commission made by the British Indian Native Association.

Mr. Naoroji, M. P., who represents the views of the Indian Congress in the House of Commons, has made a statement as to the proposal to place half the cost of the Opium Commission on the Indian Exchequer. He observes:—When the financial interests of England and India come into collision, it has been long, or I should say always, the practice to let India go to the wall. We therefore regard the present proposal that England should pay half the expense of the Commission as a partial move in the right direction; and feel even some satisfaction; but, as a matter of justice and principle, we do not think that India should pay even a part of this expense, because it should be borne in mind that the Commission was not granted in the form we moved for. It must also be remembered that the origin of the question was in the desire of the British people to do their duty to India, and to relieve themselves of what they consider to be an immoral traffic. The present proposal of paying half the charge, inadequate as it is, has this other feature, that when the British tax-payer thus begins to realise his duty to treat India in financial relations with justice and take his fair share in the Indian expenditure, it must give us the hope that such charges will come under the careful scrutiny of the British public and the House of Commons."

THE WORLD'S HARVEST.

THE annual International Grain and Seed Fair was opened at Vienna on Aug. 28, and was attended by 6,000 persons, the largest number for many years. The report was read by the president of the Fair, respecting the general harvest of the world at large. Much surprise, the *Standard* correspondent says, has been caused by the statement that the American wheat harvest is only estimated at 382 million bushels, against 516 millions last year. The yield of rye, too, is calculated at no more than 24 1-3 million bushels, against 32 millions last year—and rye is the staff of life among the peoples of Central Europe, especially Germany. Maize, on the other hand, yields 1,809 million bushels this year, against 1,629 millions in 1892. The figures for France and Russia are found to be much smaller than was expected till quite recently. If we assume a full harvest in each country (not merely an average yield) to be represented by 100, then the figures for this year's yield in the case of the United Kingdom are—wheat 90, rye 0, barley 75, and oats 80. In the case of Austria the respective percentages are 90, 89, 94, 83; in the case of Hungary, 98, 85, 118, and 97; Italy, 100, 0, 90, and 90; France, 82, 85, 86, and 86; Russian Poland, 91, 96, 100, and 105; Central Russia, 75, 85, 115, and 125; Northern Russia, 90, 95, 70, and 70; Courland and Lithuania, 120, 120, 80, and 80; Roumania, 111, 130, 100, and 130; and Bulgaria, 74, 61, 77, and 80.

The wheat yield in India is estimated at 7,149,000 tons, or ten per cent. above a full harvest. The Hungraian forecast gives the figures at only 6,370,000 tons, being under estimate to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 tons.

A Reuter telegram from Rome says:—The harvest in Italy is good.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

REPORTED FRESH DIFFICULTIES.

REUTER telegraphing from Bangkok, August 25, says:—Some friction now appears to have arisen in the negotiations between M. Le Myre de Vilers, the French Minister Plenipotentiary, and the representatives of the Siamese Government. It is rumoured that the latter are anxious to promptly and loyally settle the conditions of the Ultimatum, but that M. Le Myre de Vilers is endeavouring to depart from and to override the terms of that instrument.

Four French men-of-war have appeared off Koh-Samit, for the purpose, it is assumed, of making a demonstration of force.

M. Le Myer de Vilers is represented in Paris as being entangled in a network of foreign intrigue, and needing all his firmness to break through its meshes. He is specially charged with the duty of inducing the Siamese Government to expand the commercial treaty of 1855, and in a way to turn the flank of the most favoured nation conventions with other States. In short his mission is to secure a concession for a French maritime canal across the Malacca Peninsula, and commercial advantages of an exclusive character.

The journralist who writes above the sighature of "Jacques St. Cere" in the "Figaro" derides those organs of the London press who would prevent France from dealing as she pleases with Siam. France will settle her differences with that State in her own way, and the sooner England understands this the better. As to the extraordinary proceedings of the French Foreign Office, it is admitted that some mistakes were made, but what right have the English to talk about them? The more she objects to a forward colonial policy on French side the more resolutely it will be followed, English disapproval of it is a criterion of its soundness. If M le Myre de Vilers keeps firm at Bangkok, and M. Develle at the Foreign Office, there will be fresh outcries.

The "Soir" says: The question now is whether the buffer State is to be on the right bank of the Mekong or on both banks. England wants the latter solution. If she succeeds the buffer state will be sliced off the Annam Hinterland, and a railway starting from Rangoon may end at Semat, on the Yunnan frontier. If the contrary is settled, the hope of a direct railway to Yunnan must be given up by England and with it a market which Lord Dufferin said might be made worth twentyseven milliards. The "Soir" denies any sort of a right to the Upper Mekong. If France do not stop Britains earths there, Rangoon will be the Liverpool or Hamburg of ths East, and all that France has gained in Tonquin, Annam, and Cochin China will be lost. It therefore calls for strong and clear instructions to be sent to M. de Vilers.

A despatch received in Paris from M. de Lanessan, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, announces that the Siamese troops which were quartered in the Khong Islands have begun to evacuate their stations, two hundred of them having already left for Outoum. Alluding to the telegrams published by the English Press on the subject, the "Temps" remarks:—"This new polemical campaign will not affect our course of action. Siam must choose between a policy of neutrality and one of aggression. But, as we have already remarked, and as we shall not cease to repeat, it remains with Siam to choose the treatment which she shall receive from us."

The "Politique Coloniale" to-day say:—"The negotiations proceeding at Bangkok between M. Le Myre de Vilers and the Government of Siam are making satisfactory progress, and are even on the point of reaching a successful termination. The Council of Ministers discussed the subject at its last meeting, and it is porbable that before long the new diplomatic instrument will define the position of Siam in relation to France, and settle all the points which have given rise to recent difficulties. Immediately after signatures have been exchanged, M. Le Myre de Vilers will quit Bangkok on his way to Saigon, which he expects to reach early in September.

In the House of Commons on Thursday the 31st ult. the following debate took place:—

Sir C. Dilke had upon the paper a question asking the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs when the papers relating to the recent difficulties in Siam would be ready; and whether there was any truth in the statement to the effect that Feench troops were throwing up earthworks round Chantaboon. He explained that he asked only the second part of the question. The first part appeared on the Paper owing to a mistake on the part of the printers. He had given notice of its withdrawal, seeing that it was impossible to press it, as the matter had again become urgent.

Sir E. Grey replied that we had no agent at Chantaboon, and he could not say how far the report as to throwing up earthworks was accurate. He recognised the consideration which the right hon. gentleman had shown in withdrawing the first part of the question.

Mr. Curzon asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that the French were fortifying Chantaboon, in Siam; that they had demanded exclusive concessions for public works in Battambong and Angkor, or in any of the Siamese provinces, as well as the expulsion of all or certain European officers from the service of the King of Siam; whether those fresh demands were consistent with the pledges given by the French Government to respect the indepeudence of Siam; and what steps were being taken by her Majesty's Government in discharge of their responsibilities as described by Lord Rosebery.

Sir E. Grey.—We have no official confirmation as to the expulsion of any European officers. Her Majesty's Government to adhere to the statement made on the 17th of July, and Lord Dufferin returns to Paris this week to resume the negotiations on the lines previously agreed upon with the French Government, and stated in this House as necessary to safe-guard British interests.

Mr. Curzon asked whether, since Chantaboon was connected by wire with Bangkok, her Majesty's Government would telegraph to the British Minister at Bangkok to ascertain whether there was any truth in the rumour that the French Plenipotentiary had exceeded the terms of the Ultimatum accepted by Siam, and whether any such excess was anticipated; and with regard to the attitude of her Majesty's Government, whether he was to gather that they would not regard with equanimity any further encroachments on the independence of Siam, which they had already declared to be a matter of grave importance to the British Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Sir E. Grey.—I think the best answer I can give to that is to recall to the hon. member and the House what was stated with regard to British interests. It was that we were interested in having a nuetral zone preserved to prevent our frontiers becoming coterminous towards the north of the Mekong, and that British trade at Bangkok ought to be protected, and that we had a British interest in the maintenance of the independence of Siam. When Lord Dufferin returns to Paris, which he does almost immediately, these considerations will, of course, be present in his mind. So far we rely upon the assurances of the French Government, and it has only been necessary for negotations to take place with regard to the neutral zone. The French Governments assurances with regard to the independence of Siam still hold good, and it is not, therefore, necessary that any negotations should arise with regard to it. As to further information with respect to the demands made by the French Plenipotentiary, I think it is desirable to wait until Lord Dufferins return to Paris, in order that we may receive that information from the most authoritative source—namely, the French Government.

Mr. Curzon.—Will the hon.

INDIA BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

MR. GEORGE CURZON writes to the *Times* of Aug. 28 :—Lord Chelmsford's letter to you was preceded by an article from him in the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, and has been followed by the published report of an interview in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday. Although on the several occasions he develops a scheme of Indian defence which I believe that a large majority of authorities would condemn as suicidal, I am here only concerned with that portion of his remarks which is directed against my own arguments.

Lord Chelmsford speaks of my statement that we have guaranteed to the Ameer the integrity of Herat, Maimena, and Andkui as the revelation of a pledge which is "now for the first time brought to light." It is nothing of the kind. It has been known and admitted for years. When Russia and England (acting on behalf of Afghanistan) formerly settled the Russo-Afghan boundary in 1885-8, that agreement involved the solemn recognition by both Powers of the sanctity of the frontier so determined, or, in other words, the admission that it could only be violated by Russia at the risk of hostilities with Great Britain. If it did not mean that, what did it mean? If we did not intend to protect the frontier, why did we demarcate it? If Russia did not mean to respect it, why did the Tsar, though the mouth of M. de Giers, on June 8, 1888, solemnly state that "he recognised the entire validity of the arrangement?" More complete information, however, as to the nature of the pledges given by Great Britain to the Ameer can be obtained from those who, in various capacities, were concerned in framing them. Lord Dufferin, who, as Viceroy of India, met the Ameer at Rawul Pindi in 1885, and who concluded the above-mentioded agreement, spoke as follows at the Mansion House, on May 29, 1889 :—"I hold it to be an essential principle that under no conceivable circumstances would it be compatible either with the good faith of the contracting Powers of the safety of the Empire that the agreement come to by us with Russia on behalf of the Ameer in regard to the northern boundary of Afghanistan should ever be modified or ignored."[18]

Sir Charles Dilke, who was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs 1880-82, has, both in his "Problems of Greater Britain" and in "Imperial Defence," stated in the most unequivocal terms both the existence and the nature of these pledges. In the former work, Vol. II., p. 14, he says :—"Mr. Gladstone gave those strong pledges to the Ameer" (alluding to p. 9, where he says :—"We are deeply pledged to the Ameer by our promises, twice at least, perhaps three times, voluntarily made") "and proposed the delimitation of the Afghan frontier. The arrangement declared to be binding by the Russian Emperor in 1888 was the outcome of these proposals. The Ameer was subsidized and supplied with arms, and was told by Lord Dufferin, by direction of the Government, that so long as he conformed to our advice his enemies would be ours."

And again on p. 16 :—"The Ameer understands us to have promised him to see that the Russians do not take his country; and he undoubtedly believes that we should resist with the whole force of the Empire, and in all parts of the world, any attempt to pass the line of pillars which the Joint Commissioners set up. A similar argument is employed on pp. 156-7 of "Imperial Defence. Finally, Sir Lepel Griffin, who negotiated the arrangement by which the Ameer was placed upon the throne, has written :—"England is as much bound in honour to defend Herat, Maimena, and Balkh, or any other portion of Afghanistan against Russia as she is to defend the isle of Wight against France.

It is therefore quite clear that I have neither enunciated any novel proposition nor disclosed any unsuspected pledge. In what manner, when the time arises, that pledge is to be redeemed, is a matter upon which opinions may reasonably differ, and which cannot be decided till the emergency occurs. I am as much against embarking upon a wild goose chase over Afghanistan at an immense distance from our own base, as is Lord Chelmsford, and have argued strongly against it in my book on Central Asia. But I know of no strategist who now recommends such a rash proceeding, or who advocates what Lord Chelmsford calls "pushing forward or own frontier some 700 miles." The complete freedom, however, which we are entitled to reserve to ourselves as to the manner in which we either defend the Ameers frontier or resist its infraction does not in the least minimise the character of our pledges to him, or the seriousness of the obligation which has been accepted by Russia, and which, I am sure, she would be the last to disavow.

There remains Lord Chelmsford's scheme of frontier defence, which consists in allowing the Russians, unresisted, to march over the whole of Afghanistan, swallowing up Herat and Afghan Turkestan as they proceed (indeed Lord Chelmsford positively recomends them to seize both those districts—the first time, I imagine, that such advice has ever been gratuitously tendered by an English General), and even occupying the line Kabul-Ghuzni-Kandahar. Meanwhile the British are to fortify Peshawur, as they have done Quetta, and are to sit still in those two intrenched camps, trusting in the subsided loyalty of the Pathans and various mountain tribes in the narrow strip of territory or baffer zone that will then intervene between Russia and ourselves, and twiddling their thumbs until, at some time in the next century, Rusia sees fit to step down to the Indus.

It is, I confess, amazing to me, who am no soldier that such views should still be seriously advocated by high military authority; though it is scarcely credible that they can be at all widely shared. Whilst, however, from the military point of view they involve the negation of the whole of our frontier policy since 1878, it is from the political aspect that they would be found most disastrous, since they amount to neither more nor less in the last resort than the voluntary abandonment of India. The reasons why such a policy cannot be and never will be, adopted may be thus summarised :—

(1) It would signify a gross breach of faith to the Ameer, who, relying upon our pledges has subordinated his foreign relations to our control, and who will, undoubtedly, call upon us to defend him from unprovoked attack. To such an appeal Lord Chelmsford comes forward with this reply :—"It would be necessary to come to a clear explanation with the Ameer, and to make him understand that we have definitely abandoned all idea of entering his dominions with an armed force should Russia advance further towards his borders. He should be told distinctly that he must rely on his own resources in men, and not on any direct assistance from India, should his territories be invaded." Would Lord Chelmsford like to be the Plenipotentiary to convey any such message to Abdurrahman Khan? We are not popular already in Kabul; but I hesitate to think of the estimate that would be formed of British character and honesty were we to perpetrate so pitiful an act of meanness. (2) It would alienate from all possible alliance with us the entire Afghan people, who would be encouraged by reavived dreams of Indian plunder, and by Russian promises of the recovery of Peshawur. (3) It would turn against us the whole of the border tribes, who have only joined our service or our cause, because they trust in our superior strength. (4) It would band over gratis to Russia a priceless base of operations, from which she could at leisure prepare herself for the next forward move in the game. (5) It would give her, among the 200,000 fighting men between Herat and the Indus, the finest recruitin ground in Asia. (6) It would enable her to threaten, and her pleasure, the long and vulnerable line of passes through the Suleimans. (7) It would entail upon India an entirely new and enormously expensive scheme of military fortification beyond, in, and behind the Indus valley. (8) It would involve a corresponding addition to the frontier gasrisons. (9) It would secure for us the well-deserved contempt of the Indian Princes, and would provoke an ultimate, in not an immediate, rising in our rear. (10) It would shatter the theory, for which there has hitherto been considerable foundation, that England has confidence in her Asiatic mission, and that the British power rests upon the twin bases of moral superiority and masculine courage. Lord Chelmsford actually remarks :—"It would, of course, be necessary to take the Princes and peoples of India into our confidence, so as to prevent, as far as possible, any idea arising in their minds that we are afraid to go forward to meet our enemy, and also to explain to them why we have determined to speak with our enemy in the gate."

I commend to your readers the unique idea of such a durbar, and the spectacle of a British Viceroy solemnly explaining to the native Princes of India the inestimable advantages of the white feather.

Prof. Arminius Vambery takes Gen. Sir John Adye to task for the remarks with which he initated this discussion. He says :—In the assertion of the gallant General that "in looking back and carefully studying the History of England's Eastern campaigns and conquests during the century, even down to the present day, it might be found that England is by no means free from those faults which Mr. Curzon so glibly assumes to be the guiding principle of others," there is a good deal of truth; for a civilised when coming in contact with an uncivilised, community will hardly be able to avoid the path of conquest. But there is, nevertheless, a certain difference between the motives of such compulsory advances, and it will particularly strike us if we consider that, whilst England found herself engaged in India with countries in her immediate neighbourhood, Rusia picked quarrels with Asiatics separated from her frontier by a belt of desert several hundred miles long, and without any justifiable reason. And farther, with England there is, as recent events show, a limit to conquests and annexations, for nobody will pretend that Great Britain is anxious to go beyond the present frontier in the north-west of India, whereas Russia upto the present does not betray the slightest intention to establish a fixed frontier and to say: "Thus far and no farther." Let us be sincere, and, unbaised by party politics, let us put the question— Would English politicians ever have thought of erecting the scientific frontier if Russia had not advanced from Oxus towards Herat, and would the admirable campaign of Col. Durand in Hunza-Nagar have taken place if the missions of the Grombtcheffskis and Yonoffs had not given just cause for uneasiness on the side of the Pamirs? Certainly not! will be the answer. Such being the case, any comparison drawn between England and Russia, and, let us say at the same time, between England and France, in matters of Asiatic politics is decidedly misleading, and consequently we cannot admit Gen. Adye's objection to Mr. Curzon's remarks.

But, apart from this, there is one point of view in the Asiatic conquests of European Powers which must not be lost sight of with politicians who are neither English, nor French, nor Russian, but simply Europeans interested in the progress of our Western civilization in the East. I beg to allude to the hitherto proved capacity of the aforesaid three European agents of our culture, and to examine which of them has done most towards the introduction of order and security in the ancient Asiatic haunts of despotism and misrule, and which of them has contributed most towards the enlightenment of the subjects submitted to their care. A long as General Adye cannot show to us hundreds of Mahomedan Algerians, either Arabs or Kabyls, who write scientific books in French, who publish French papers, and who occupy eminent positions in the political, municipal, and judicial administration of Algeria; as long as he cannot convince us of the fact that pax Gallica has wrought the same wonders in the North of Africa as pax Britannica in India; and, finally, as long as he cannot point to Mohammedan Algerians anxious to retain French rule, as a set-off to the hundreds of influential Indians who have proved their desire to retain the rule of Great Britain, so long will the ordinary European be unable to share the gallant General's opinion about the qual right of interference of European Powers in Asia.

We all of us know the important services which the great and highly-gifted French nation has rendered to the cause of liberty, humanity, and enlightenment in Europe, and we all admire the genius of that nation; but this does not prevent us from stating that their civilising power in Asia is very much behind the civilising power which they have exercised on Europe in the past. Their sixty years' rule in Africa is not an encouraging example to their aspirations in Eastern Asia, nor are the prospects of their commercial activity such as to justify the rivalry with England in Yunnan. If the victory over defenceless Siam be used merely for electioneering purposes, we should not object to the high-handed policy of the Republic, but if the soi-disant ally of Russia is seriously bent upon mischief in the east of the Indian Peninsula, and if the Gallic cock proposes to peck on the frontiers of Burma or on the Hoogli, whilst his friend to bear is advancing towards the Helmund or the Baroghil Pass, then the French will commit the gravest crime agai nst the sacred cause of civilisation and humanity in the East. They will hinder England from accomplishing the work so gloriously begun and splendidly continued, without being able to replace her.

You see, sir, the policy of France in Siam does not touch merely Anglo-French politics, but also the interests of European civilisation in general; and for this reason I, who am neither English nor French, fully concur in the views enounced by Mr. Curzon in his above-mention paper, and I cannot allow to pass without protest the suggestion that his political conclusions are shallow and unjust.

Lord Chelmsford, replying to Mr. Curzon, in the course of a long letter summarising the lecture to which he refers, says :—"Had Mr. Curzon read my article, which appeared in the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, with more care than perhaps it deserved he would have seen that the scheme of defence there in advocated was based entirely upon the authority of the late Sir Edward Hamley's lecture, delivered at the Royal United Service Institution on Dec. 13, 1878. Although I have for years held the opinions which I have lately enunciated, I should not have dared to do so publicly unless I had been fortified by such a strategical authority as we have recently lost. If Mr. Curzon had read Sir Edward Hemley's lecture previous to writing his letter under reply, I do not think that he would have poured out the vials of his wrath upon my humble endeavour to follow in the footsteps of our greatest English strategist, whose early loss we all so sincerely deplore.

Mr. G. Curzon, in the *Times* this morning (September 1st) continuing, and we suppose, concluding the discussion on Indian defence, says he has been familiar for years with Sir E. Hamley's lecture, delivered in December, 1878, when the second Afghan war had only just begun. "We have (Mr. Curzon adds) no Isaiah to throw the shadow ten degrees backwards on the Central Asian dial; and our frontier policy must be shaped upon the events, not of 1878, but of 1893. That the force of circumstances had modified Sir E. Hamley's own views is evident from his speech in the House of Commons on March 13, 1888, which I think must have escaped the attention of Lord Chelmsford. For, although his main argument was in defence of the advanced position beyond Quetta, yet the line of reasoning adopted applies equally to the whole situation, and is absolutely fatal to Lord Chelmsford's plan of abandoning Afghanistan to the tender mercies of Rusia. He said :—

If we were to let Russia alone and allow her to do as she pleased, the chances were that if she found occasion to threaten our frontier, she would begin by an invasion of Afghanistan, and when she had possessed herself of the three corner cities of Herat, Kabul, and Kandahar, she would in the space between them proceed to create an advanced base of operations, by filling it with immense supplies of men and material for a campaign against India. This was the problem that our Indian officers had to face. What an advantage it would be to us to transfer the war (*i.e.*, from the Indus valley) into a country which afforded admirable defensive positions, and to meet Russia with the support of our Afghan allies."

SILVER AND COUNCIL BILLS.

MR. NORTON writes as follows in the "Capital," India has imported from March 1892 to February 1893 £9,130,000 of silver, or at the rate of upwards of £760,000 per month during 1892-93; from March to June 1893, £2,380,000, or at the rate of nearly £600,000 per month during the first four months of 1893-94. Our mints were closed on the 26th June, and we have since imported in July £400,000, in August £320,000, and the first week in September £130,000, or fully £365,000 per month.

These continued importations of silver are all made either for the use of Native States or with the view of supplying jewellers with the raw material for making ornaments. As such they form the raw material for luxuries, and it would have been right to have levied a tax upon all this bar silver were it only to protect the accumulated savings of the people, a great portion of which exist in the shape of ornaments, though by far the greater proportion consists of hoarded rupees. There is very little value hoarded in the shape of silver bars, as some English writers erroneously assume. We know that nearly all the bar silver imported during the last forty years has been coined, and that the jewellers hitherto obtained the raw material for their trade by melting down currency. There can, therefore, be no valid reason why bar silver should have escaped taxation. Nobody would be hurt by such taxation, except the men who now make six and seven per cent., upon its importation. It may safely be said that since the closing of the mints, about a million sterling of bar silver has been imported or arranged for importation, and that the mercantile community are making between 50,000 and 70,000 pounds upon this importation. It is not often that our paternal Government allows the interloper to make such profits with impunity in order to satisfy the fads of political economy.

To the extent therefore of about one million sterling, the bar silver that has been allowed to come in "free" has interfered with the sale of Council Bills, but when we look at another competitor, 4 per cent, enfaced rupee paper, we find that since March 1892 these securities, which are nothing but silver in disguise, have been steadily returning to India, thus acting upon our exchanges like imports, and that this "silver in disguise" has also replaced Council Bills to the extent of £2,338,000. We are clearly of opinion that until the competition of 4 per cent., enfaced paper is eliminated from Council Bills, and until it is made impossible that these securities can be bandied backwards and forwards like money upon the slightest provocation, the Secretary of State can never have a full command of the position, and will not be able to impart to the value of the rupee that steadiness which he desired by his recent legislation.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4,—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. CHAPLIN ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

IN the following letter to the *Times* Mr. Chaplin defends himself from the strictures on his recent speech which appeared under the head of "Indian Affairs" in that paper :—

Sir,—The writer of the article headed "Indian Affairs" in your columns of the 22nd inst., takes great exception to the speech I made in the House of Commons on Indian currency some short time ago. He is good enough to accuse me with other speakers of "disseminating unveracities," of "partisan oratory," and "miserable Parliamentary vituperation," of being "unpatriotic and unjust" and "careless alike of the national honour and the realities of the case." These accusations, as far as I can gather, are called forth mainly by two statements which he alleges I made in reference to the changes in the currency recently made by the Government in India. First, "that 20,000,000 was the amount of the spoliation already inflicted by the arbitrary decision of the Government by a stroke of the pen on the native population"; and, secondly, that, owing to the action of the Government at home, "the Government of India had found themselves at last confronted with the danger of bankruptcy on the one hand."—what I actually said was the possibility of bankruptcy—"or the necessity of closing their mints to the free coinage of silver on the other." And on each of these two points he puts to me the question, "Did Mr. Chaplin believe what he said himself, or did he wish the natives to believe it?" The charges of your contributor unfounded and intemperate as they are I could bear with equanimity, but as they made in relation to matters of the first importance, perhaps you will allow me to make some reply. And first as to the effect of the closing of the mints on the property of the natives which consists of uncoined silver. What are the realities of the case of which I am so "careless"? Is it is true, or is it not true, that the amount in their possession is very large and probably immense? For if it is, the money loss inflicted upon them is simply a matter of calculation, and the substantial accuracy of my statement cannot be denied. What is the evidence which we have upon the subject? It is contained in the reports of the Gold and Silver Commission and in the Committee upon Indian Currency, over both of which the present Lord Chancellor presided. In the former we have the evidence of one witness only, but a most important witness—namely, Sir David Barbour, the Financial Secretary in the Government of India. In the latter there is the evidence of four other gentlemen; a "petition from a native association to the House of Commons," and "a memorial of the Industrial Association of Wessern India" to the Chairman of the Committee, Lord Herschell; and, so far as I am able to discover, this is all the evidence we have upon the subject in these important documents. Now, in the speech which is complained of I quoted Sir David Barbour to begin with in considerable detail, Sir D. Barbour, having lived, as he stated, among the natives for many years, had enjoyed peculiar advantages for acquiring information on this subject, and I showed that according to the evidence of this high authority, the amount of uncoined silver in the hands of the natives could scarcely be less than 130 millions, and might be a great deal more. This I supplemented by the evidence of Mr. Bains, for may years resident in India, and who stated "that the quantity of silver hoarded by the poorer people in the form of ornaments was very large;" and also by that of Sir F. Forbes Adam, a resident of still longer standing, who testified to the heavy loss which would be inflicted on the natives by the closing of the mints, and the wide dissatisfaction which would be in consequence occasioned. I might have added the evidence of Mr. G. A. Beith as well as that contained in the native petition already referred to, and a single paragraph of which may be allowed, perhaps to quote :—Your petitioners further submit that, owing to the stoppage or limitation of coinage, all the savings of the people held at present in uncoined silver in the shape of ornaments or otherwise that are used by them in times of hardship will become of less value, and thus a grave injustice will be done to the people. There is a letter contained in the appendix from Mr. Donald Graham, C.I.E., which is, I think, deserving of attention. This gentleman says :—I venture to call attention to one aspect of the proposed gold standard for India which, so far as I have observed, does not seem to have received much notice, and yet which appears to be of the very greatest importance. I refer to the position which the uncoined silver in the shape of ornaments, &c., would take under a restricted coinage. This uncoined silver, which is generally believed to be of enormous amount, is now of full value, weight for weight, with the coined rupee, and in the nature of a reserve available for time of emergency. After pointing out the large quantities of this uncoined silver which found its way to the mint during the famine of 1877, and which so greatly helped the people to struggle through that crisis, he goes on to say :—No one can tell to what extent uncoined silver would be relatively depreciated by the closing of the mints to free coinage; but is not too much to say that in times of crisis or emergency it would be practically unsaleable, and I need not point out how greatly this would add to the distress of the people and to the difficulties of the Government.

Now that is the evidence, or some of the evidence, on which I relied, and by which my statements in the House of Commons with regard to the uncoined silver belonging to the natives and the injury done to them by the closing of the mints is supported.

What is there to show against it? Nothing, I believe, but this. First, the evidence given by Mr. J. Mackay before the Departmental Committee, and, secondly, the figures quoted by Mr. Courtney in the debate in the House of Commons as to the net amount of silver imported into India and the quantity coined from 1870 to 1893.

As to the former, it must be remembered that Mr. Mackay was the leader of the agitation in favour of a gold standard and very possibly made light of the difficulties in his way. But apart from this his evidence on this important point is singularly inclusive. "I do not think," he said in answer to one question, "that you can call ornaments hoards;" and in answer to another "whether it was not the fact that these ornaments were brought to the mint and coined in times of distress," he replied, "I do not think so; whenever this has happened it has been to a very slight extent, if, indeed, it has ever happened at all." The evidence of this gentlemen is disposed of by the extracts from the mint reports to be found in the appendix to the report of the Committee, under the heading "Melting of ornaments in times of scarcity." In the report of 1887-88 they say, "A distinguishing feature of the year's work was the enormous number of small country silver tenders. Towards the close of that year, 1886, the silver began to pour in, the maximum of nineteen lakhs being reached in the month of September alone." They also give the amounts of bullion in the form of ornaments received for coinage at the Bombay mints during the next three years, which were very large. As to the figures quoted by Mr. Courtney, the large proportion of the imported silver which has been coined since 1870 in reality proves nothing. Many of the hoards are of great antquity, prior to that date, and nothing is more common than the melting of rupees by the native into ornaments to be worn by his family and himself, which he regards as the safest way of keeping them. Sir W. Harcourt, it is true, when challenged in the House of Commons on the subject of the vast amount of uncoined silver, resorted to the usual expedient of his Government when confronted with a difficulty. He ignored it altogether, declining "to go into it" at all, and declaring that Lord Herschell in the House of Lords had stated it to be an "entire delusion." I venture to affirm that Lord Herschell's speech, especially with regard to silver in the shape of ornament, conveys the very opposite impression. He says nothing of the kind, and if he had made the statement attributed to him by his colleague it would have been in the teeth of the evidence before him. Now that is all the evidence that I can find against my proposition, and when I am challenged as to my statement in the House of Commons I reply, I did believe it when I made it; I do believe it still, and until the evidence of Sir D. Barbour and others is contradicted and disproved I shall continue to maintain that when the English Government sanctioned the closing of the mints they inflicted a gross injury and wrong upon the native population for a wholly inadequate gain to the Government of India. Moreover, I am supported in this view by a high authority in a very unexpected quarter—namely, by the *Times* itself. For in another article on Indian affairs on June 18, the writer, after pointing out that "not only are the leading organs of the Indian race against the closing of the mints, but that even in the journals most representative of the European and official communities the correspondence is most significant," proceeds to quote a passage from the *Pioneer* as deserving of special study, to this effect. The writer says :—I do not think that those who are crying out for the closing of mints as a means raising the sterling value of the rupee can properly appreciate the universal discontent that such a measure will arouse through the length and breadth of India. . . . There is scarcely a family in India but has a small hoard of silver in the shape of ornaments stowed away or buried in the ground for safe keeping. . . . At present any man who possesses any silver can take it to the nearest bazaar and exchange it for practically its weight in rupees. He believes that it is safer in his hands than in any bank in the land. By the decree of the foreign Government under which he lives, suddenly and without due notice every native of India will be defrauded of the difference between the present value of his hoard and the appreciated artificial value of the scarcer rupee. . . . Distrust, anger, and resentment against the Government which has thus robbed them for its own selfish ends will fill every home in India. And so, while I am censured in the *Times* for any language as to "plunder and spoliation of the natives," "robbery and fraud" are the expressions quoted in that paper on precisely the same subject. Where is the difference between us? As to the second point—viz., the alternative of bankruptcy on the one hand or the closing of the mints on the other—it may be sufficient to point out that the Viceroy himself in his speech at Simla declared that the alternative to the closing of the mints was "hopeless financial confusion" for the Government of India. How far a condition of chronic and "hopeless financial confusion" is removed from "possible danger of bankruptcy" may be a matter of opinion, but the distinction, I submit, is not enough to warrant the rather violent and foolish strictures which are passed on me for using the expression. In all that I have said on this subject I have avoided blaming the Government of India. From the moment that the Conference of Brussels failed their position became impossible, and they practically had no choice in the matter, but for the failure of that Conference I shall always hold that the English Government was mainly responsible. They had the opportunity of promoting a settlement of the silver question affecting enormous interests in all parts of the world. It was wilfully thrown away, and the proof is to be found in almost every page of the report of the proceedings. The aggravated difficulty in India is among the first of the calamitous results of their misguided action. It is much to be feared that it will be followed by many others.

Mr. Chaplin has received a petition for presentation to the House of Commons exclusively signed in various languages by natives of India. It deals with the currency question and bears directly on a point much discussed in the recent debate, the hoarding of silver by the Indian population. The petitioners declare that the result of the closing of the mints must be the arbitary diminution in value of the only precious metal possessed by the people of India. They also state categorically that the custom of India is not to deposit savings in banks, but to convert them into ornaments, and present them to their wives. As the natives are not responsible for the exchange difficulty they ask the Government either to keep the mints open or purchase all the stores of uncoined silver in the possession of the natives at the market price before closing the mints.

THE FEARFUL CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

A telegram from Savannah states that the steamer City of Birmingham from New York arrived there yerterday evening with the passengers of the steamer, City of Savannah, from Boston, which has been totally wrecked on Huntington Island, South Carolina. Fears had been felt for the safety of both these vessels. They encountered the cyclone on Sunday, when the storm struck the City of Savannah. The passengers were terrified; heavy seas washed the decks, and early on Monday the machinery became damaged, so that all control over the vessel was lost.

Captain Savage, of the City of Savannah, has stated :—"I have lost my steamer, but, thank God, as far as I know, no livss were lost. The gale was frightful; it struck the City of Savannah off Charleston. I tried to head her out to sea, but the waves were too much for me. Sea after sea was shipped and passed right over the vessel, carrying away the pilot-house and a portion of the saloon. Next the smoke-stack went and after that the waves quenched the fires. Then I felt I was lost. For 12 hours, however, I managed to fight the elements, and then I headed the ship for Huntington Island and grounded her. We signalied repeatedly for assistance, but none came. Finally I called for volunteers to make the trip to the lighthouse to obtain assistance, and three sailors started. They probably made Beaufort. On the afternoon of Monday the first and second officers fitted up a life raft and took nine women and children towards Helena. I think that they landed safely. The Rev. Mr. Hooper, one of the passengers, sent his wife and daughter by the life raft, and after they left his mind became unbalanced. The other passengers state that it was a pitiful sight to see him wandering about the cabin of the City of Birmingham laughing and crying by turns." As the City of Birmingham, bearing the flag of her ill-fated sister as well as her own, came slowly up the river at Savannah, great cheers broke from the crowds which thronged every wharf, and the people on the steamer cheered heartily in response. The greeting which the passengers received on landing was touching in the extreme.

The City of Birmingham (Reuter also states) brought further news from Beaufort regarding the damage and loss of life at that place. The town was swept by the hurricane on Sunday night. The water-front is gone, and the large phosphate works are in ruins. All the dredges and boats lying off the town were either sunk or driven ashore. Many vessels are ashore all round the harbour. Hundreds of people perished in the vicinity. The wires are down and the railway bridges gone.

A telegram from Carleston states that the work of clearing the debris has been begun. The losses there are roughly estimated at a million dollars. There are no lights in the city, and no railroad communication towards the south. The city is, in fact, almost shut off from the outside world. The Rattlesnake Shoals lightship was completely wrecked, but the crew escaped.

The steamers Seminole and Yemassee, of the Clyde Line, are overdue, and some anxiety is felt as to their safety.

All the rivers in South Carolina have overflowed their banks, and the lowland crops are ruined.

The United States war vessels Kearsage and Nantucket arrived safely it Hampton Roads yesterday afternoon. They report that they ran into the hurricane off Cape Hatteras on Monday, while the Kearsage had the monitor Nantucket in tow. The hawser parted and both vessels experiencing the full fury of the gale were badly battered. Bt one time indeed it was feared that the Nantucket would founder; both vessels are undergoing necessary repairs, and will eventually proceed on their way to Wilmington.

It is believed that in all 200 lives have been lost Great damage has been done to the cotton crop in the counties near the coast of Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, and over half the rice crop in the district of Savannah will be lost.

THE SERVICS AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R D Oldham, B
Mr L T Jefferies, B
Mr J Bell, Bo
Lt-Col W Hill, ISC
Lt R de L Faunce, ISC
Lt H P Thurnal, ISC
Capt C E W Macdonald, 6th B Cav
Lt E Stotherd, ISC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lt N A K Budd, ISC, 3 mos, PA
Brig-Surg Lt-Col E A Birch, 2 mos, UPA.
Lt W J Ryder, ISC, 2 mos, MC
Lt H McConaghy, ISC, 10 days, PA.
Major G W C Bruce, ISC, 3 mos, MC
Lt H L Goodenough, ISC, 2 mos, MC
Capt G R Brown, ISC, 2 mos, MC
Lt H A Lash, ISC, 3 mos, MC
Lt-Col A G Durand, B, private leave commuted to furlo. for 1 year
Capt E T Gastrell, B, 6 mos.
Surg-Major D R Ross, B, 3 mos on MC
Hon L M St Clair, B, 4 mos, furlo
Sir E C K Ollivant, KCIE Bo CS, furlo for 1 year
Captain S M Congreve Schneider, Bo, 2 mos 5 days furlo
Mr W H Baker, B, 2 mos
Mr L Gordon, B, leave commuted to 9 mos on MC
Mr H Humfress, B, Extra-ordinary wound leave for 6 mos
Mr T B Stubbs, B, 3 mos on MC
Mr R F Coppin, B, 3 mos, MC
Mr B G Gilbert Cooper, B, 4 mos 16 days, MC
Mr F S Bullock, BCS, 3 weeks furlo
Mr J Nugent, BCS, 1 mo furlo
Mr J N A Eaton, M, 6 mos, MC
Mr A D Pollen, Bo CS, 4 mos furlo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Surg-Capt G Duncan, B
Capt P Holland, ISC
Lt W H F Basevi, ISC
Brig-Gen E H Eyre, ISC
Lt L W P East, BRA
Lt C A Fowler, ISC
Lt E Saulez, ISC
Capt J A Brown, ISC
Lt M Williamson, ISC
Col J W Macdougall, ISC
Capt H B Borrodaile, ISC
Lt W C H Bunbury, ISC
Capt H F K Waldron, ISC
Lt-Col H Harvey-Kelly, ISC
Lt H L Fleming, ISC
Lt C R Elliot, ISC
Capt G V Burrows, ISC
Lt A B Champain, ISC
Capt W E Evans-Gordon, B
Capt P J Gordon, B
Mr E J Shadbolt, B
Mr F Reilly, B
Mr A E Orr, B
Mr R A Way, B
Mr C V Harris, B
Mr J Nugent BCS.
Mr A W Stogdon, BCS
Mr M Ridley, B
Mr G H Cooke, B
Mr J S Brown, B
Mr F S Bullock, BCS
Mr E L F Cavendish, M
Mr J Thomson, MCS
Mr J A Robertson, Bo
Condr H Sears, M
Sub-Condr E Pluckrose, M
Sub-Condr E J Ryan, B
Sub-Condr A Whitbread, B
Sub-Condr H Graveson, Bo

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MR. SWIFT MACNEILL AND MR. HARRY FURNISS.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL, the member for South Donegal, feeling aggrieved at a caricature which appears in the current issue of *Punch* in the Lobby of the House last night (Friday 25th ult.) "expostulated" rather forcibly with the author of it, Mr. Harry Furniss. Mr. MacNeill had justifiable cause of complaint, seeing that "Lika Joko" has equipped him with a row of front teeth prominent even unto absolute, repulsive ugliness. He is sitting on a Parliamentary bench, and underneath are inscribed the words "Swift MacNeill refuses to be named." To make the causes of the fracas still more evident the letter-press supplied by "Toby, M.P.," may be given. "Conversation later conducted with much vigor across the gangway. Once the blameless Bartley singled out member for South Donegal, mentioning him by name as responsible for particular exclamation. 'Don't presume to mention my name,' said MacNeill, leaning across the gangway. 'Look here, Bartley,' said Tommy Bowles, 'if you're going on that tack you must come and sit on this side. When I saw MacNeill open his mouth to speak, I confess I thought I was going to be swallowed whole. You sit here—there's more of you." According to the *Telegraph's* account of the incident, M. MacNeill strode up to the unsuspecting artist in the lobby, and inquired in peremptory tones, "Do you do the cartoons for *Punch*?" Bringing out a copy of the paper, he opened it at the unflattering portrait of himself and exclaimed, "Here is a picture which very much annoys me" "Yes; that is my work," said Mr. Furniss. Upon receiving this confession Mr. MacNeill is reported to have lifted his cane and brought it down three or four times though very lightly, on Mr. Furniss's shoulders. "I assault you publicly," he said. Mr. Furniss merely remarked, "You ought to be more of a man of the world, and treat a joke as a joke and a caricature as a caricature. The interposition of the officials of the House put an end to this remarkable scene.

By the *Daily Chronicles* Parliamentary man it is stated that "Mr. MacNeill called Mr. Furniss, a contemptible little scoundrel, thrust out his arm and took him by the shoulder, shook him, and said, 'You may consider yourself horsewhipped.' It is also said that Mr. MacNeill pulled Mr. Furniss's ear, but on this grave point I cannot arrive at conclusive testimony. Mr. MacNeill does not recall this feature of the assault with any clearness, and it may not actually have occurred. Mr. Furniss offered no resistance, but he afterwards made a complaint to Mr. Erskine, the Serjeant-at Arms. There cannot be much dobt that if he could make Mr. MacNeill's action the subject of a police court summons. I do not think assaults are privileged even in the precincts of the House of Commons, which is technically a royal palace,

The following interesting interchange of letters relative to the recent encounter between artist and M.P., in the House of Commons, has taken place :—

"House of Commons, August, 28, 1893.

"To John Burns, Esq., M.P.

"Sir,—I have read with great astonishment a statement in the papers purporting to emanate from you as an eye-witness of Mr. Swift MacNeill's silly 'technical assault: upon me in the inner lobby of the House of Commons last Friday evening, as follows: —'I saw Mr. MacNeill take Mr. Furniss by the lapels of the coat and shake him like a dog. Then I saw him take him by the ear and shake him by that.' I have no recollection of Mr. Swift MacNeill's catching me by the lapels of the coat. He may have done so, for the tapping process which constituted his technical assault was more loving than aggressive, and, indeed, in keeping with the usual geniality of Mr. MacNeill.

His language was strong, certainly too strong for publication, but his taps were gentle and merely technical, so that the statemtent attributed to you that Mr. MacNeill took me by the lapels of the coat and shook me like a dog, and then took by the ear and shook me by that is so grossly incorrect and offensive that I must ask you to be good enough to explain why you allowed it to be made. It is only my personal respect far you, of which you are aware, that leads me to ask you for this, in justice to myself and Mr. Swift MacNeill, who, I assure you, has my sympathy in being so ill-advised as to try and draw me at the expanse of making himself ridiculous.—I am' Sir, yours sincere ly "Harry Furniss."

The Central New states that last eveng Mr. Burns sent the following note to Mr. Furnis:—

"House of Commons, August 28.

"Sir,—I understand that the statemen attributed to me and referred to by you was due to a misapprehension of some chaffing remarks of mine in the Lobby on Friday last, and I regret to say that I did not see you shaken like a dog, and am sorry to say that I did not witness the pulling of your ear.—Yours truly,

"JOHN BURNS."

"To H. Furniss, Esq."

A news agency says the Speaker of the House of Commons, while deeply regretting the incident of Friday night, has intimated that he is unable to interfere in the matter. Mr. Furniss is considering whether he shall take further action. In the meantime, the friends of both parties are endeavouring to bring the affair to a peaceful solution.

WHAT MR. FURNISS SAYS ABOUT IT.

The following is contributed by Mr. Furniss to the *St. James's Budget* and is illustrated with some amusing sketches of the assault according to the papers, and as it really occurred.

The stimulating effect of this may have been the cause for the assault upon me in the Inner Lobby, which has afforded the stale House some little excitement: and I may be pardoned if I devote the Major portion of my letter to this silly incident, which has been the salvation of the silly season. So many papers have given startling accounts of this attack upon me some stating that I was caned, others that I was pummelled, shaken like a dog, and so on, that I am glad to take the opportunity of giving a clear statement of what really occurred. I was standing close to the doors of the inner Lobby, talking to Mr. Cuthbert Quilter, when Mr. Swift MacNeill interrupted us by asking me, 'Are you the man that draws the cartoons in Punch "That depends upon what they are," said I. "I refer to one, said the excited member, "that has annoyed me very much." "Let me see it," I replied. Mr. MacNeill then drew out his pocket-book and showed me a cutting from the current number of *Punch*. "Yes," I said "that is from a drawing of mine." "Then ye're a low blackguardly scoundrel," melodramatically exclaimed the usually genial member. Taking two or three steps back he hissed at me, with a livid face, a series of offensive epithets too coarse for publication. Having exhausted his vocabulary of vulgarity, a happy thought seemed to strike him. "I want to assault you," he said, and forthwith he nervously and gingerly tapped me as if he were playing with a hot coal. He then danced off to members who were looking on, crying, "This is the scoundrel who has caricatured me; witness, I assault him!" and he re-commenced the tapping process which constituted this technical assault. Knowing that Mr. MacNeil is a very excitable subject, and at once detecting that this assault was a put-up job, I was determined to remain perfectly cool; and truth to tell the pirouetting of the agitated member hugely amused me particularly as the more excited he became the more he resembled the caricature which was the cause or supposed to be the cause, of this attack. I treated the hon. member exactly as the policeman treated the bluebottle—with

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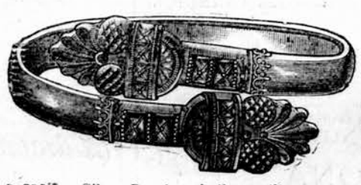

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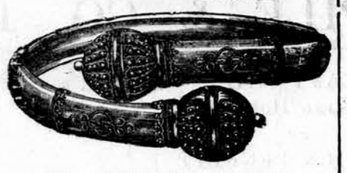

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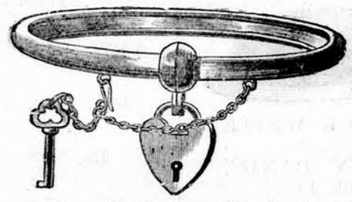

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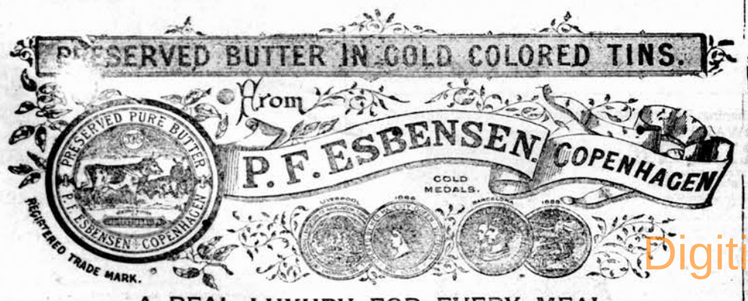

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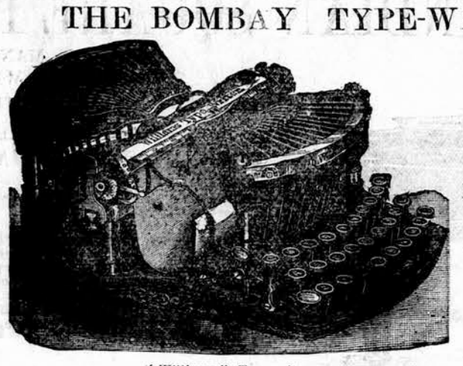

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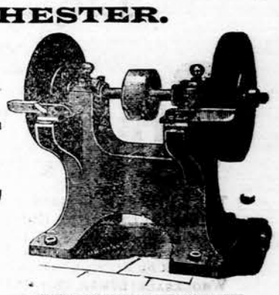

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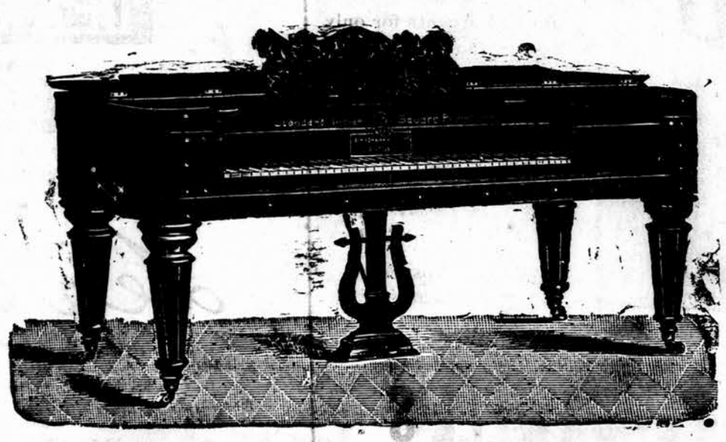

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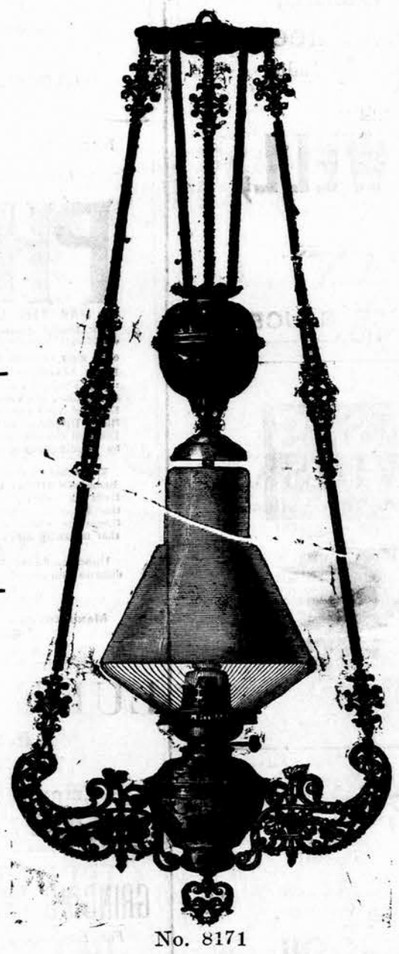

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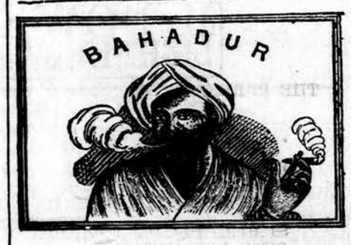

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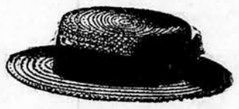
Best Flexible Felt Hats		Best Flexible Felt Hats
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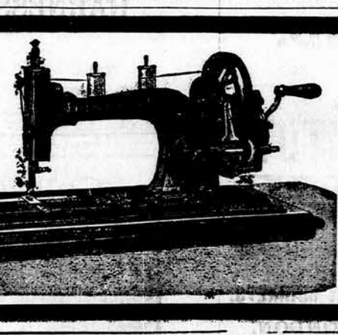

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